DIGITALES ARCHIV

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Periodical Part

... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government. 2022

... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government

Provided in Cooperation with:

ZBW OAS

Reference: In: ... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government ... Arab Region SDG index and dashboard report / Sustainable Development Solutions Network; in partnership with: Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy; Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government. 2022 (2022).

https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2022/2022-arab-region-index-and-dashboard-report.pdf This Version is available at:

http://hdl.handle.net/11159/652918

Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics Düsternbrooker Weg 120 24105 Kiel (Germany) E-Mail: rights[at]zbw.eu https://www.zbw.eu/

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieses Dokument darf zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht für öftentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen. Sofern für das Dokument eine Open-Content-Lizenz verwendet wurde, so gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte. Alle auf diesem Vorblatt angegebenen Informationen einschließlich der Rechteinformationen (z.B. Nennung einer Creative Commons Lizenz) wurden automatisch generiert und müssen durch Nutzer:innen vor einer Nachnutzung sorgfältig überprüft werden. Die Lizenzangaben stammen aus Publikationsmetadaten und können Fehler oder Ungenauigkeiten enthalten.

https://savearchive.zbw.eu/termsofuse

Terms of use:

This document may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes. You are not to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public. If the document is made available under a Creative Commons Licence you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the licence. All information provided on this publication cover sheet, including copyright details (e.g. indication of a Creative Commons license), was automatically generated and must be carefully reviewed by users prior to reuse. The license information is derived from publication metadata and may contain errors or inaccuracies.



Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard Report





in partnership with



WORLD GOVERNMENT SUMMIT 2022





Copyrights

© Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG), Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy (AGDA) and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

This report has been prepared by independent experts of the MBRSG and supported by the SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region (SDGCAR) of the AGDA and the SDSN Secretariat. The views expressed, or results presented, in the report do not necessarily reflect the views of any organisation, agency or programme of the United Nations, the MBRSG, the AGDA, the UAE Government or SDSN Leadership Council Members. The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Any boundaries or names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance.

Experts involved in the production of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard Report were: Moustafa Bayoumi (MBRSG), Mari Luomi (KAPSRC* and MBRSG), Grayson Fuller (UN SDSN), Aisha Al-Sarihi (Middle East Institute, NUS**), Fadi Salem (MBRSG) and Seppe Verheyen (AGDA).

Additional contributions and support were provided by **Engy Shibl** (MBRSG), **Eve de la Mothe Karoubi** (SDSN) and **Shamma Al Dabal** (AGDA).

Fadi Salem and **Seppe Verheyen** were the project leaders of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard Report.

The Authors would like to express their appreciation to HE Nickolay Mlandenov (AGDA), Dr. Mohammed Al Dhaheri (AGDA), HE Dr. Ali Bin Sebaa Al Marri (MBRSG), Dr. Yasar Jarrar (MBRSG), Prof. Raed Awamleh (MBRSG) and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the programmatic activities related to the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard Report.

The report should be cited as follows:

Bayoumi, M., Luomi, M., Fuller, G., and AlSarihi, A. 2022, with Salem, F. and Verheyen,
S. Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard
Report 2022. Dubai, Abu Dhabi and New York:
Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government,
Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy and UN
Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

The Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG), Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy (AGDA) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) reserve all intellectual property and copyright in this report.

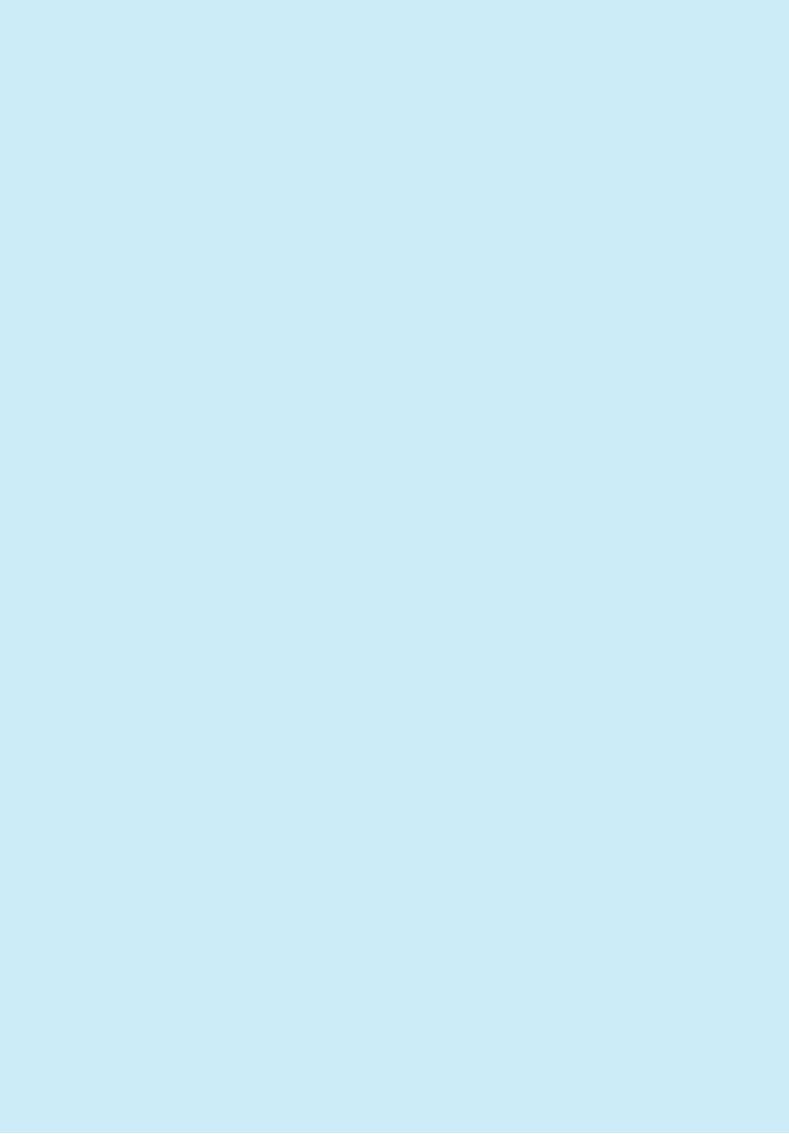
Design and Layout by Tabeer

For interactive visualization of the 2022 SDGs Index and Dashboard, or to download a copy of the dataset and the latest edition of the report, please visit: www.ArabSDGIndex.com To contact the 2022 Arab Region Index & Dashboard Report team, email: sustainability.research@mbrsg.ae



^{*}King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center

^{**} National University of Singapore





Contents

FYFCUITTVF SUMMARY

· ·	EXECUTIVE SOMMARY
14	PART 1. The SDG Index and Dashboards
15	1.1. Introduction
19	1.2. 2022 Arab Region SDG Index
21	1.3. 2022 Arab Region SDG Dashboards
32	PART 2. The Arab Region Tackling Climate Change: Current State and Way Forward
33	2.1 Introduction
34	2.2 Analysis of the Index and Dashboard Results:Clean Energy and Climate Action
36	2.3 Clean Energy and Climate Action Highlights in the Arab Region
43	2.4 A Critical Decade for Climate Action
44	PART 3. Country Profiles
90	PART 4. Indicator Profiles
120	PART 5. Methodology
123	5.1 Comparison between the 2022 and 2019 SDG Index
427	Arab Region and Global Editions
124	5.2 Comparison between the 2022 SDG Index Arab Region
4 2 E	and the Sustainable Development Report 2021 5.3 Data Selection
125	5.4 Index Method
127	5.4 Index Method 5.5 Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)
127 128	5.6 Trends
120	5.0 Herius
130	APPENDIX I. Indicator Descriptions
164	APPENDIX 2. Trend Indicators
166	APPENDIX 3. Thresholds for Indicators

To Inspire and Enable The Next Generation of Governments

The World Government Summit is a global platform dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide. Each year, the Summit sets the agenda for the next generation of governments with a focus on how they can harness innovation and technology to solve universal challenges facing humanity.

The World Government Summit is a knowledge exchange center at the intersection of government, futurism, technology, and innovation. It functions as a thought leadership platform and networking hub for policymakers, experts and pioneers in human development.

The Summit is a gateway to the future as it functions as the stage for analysis of future trends, concerns, and opportunities facing humanity. It is also an arena to showcase innovations, best practice, and smart solutions to inspire creativity to tackle these future challenges.

Executive Summary

The Arab region continues to face monumental developmental challenges on numerous fronts. The ongoing 'Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals' effectively started with a socioeconomic shock triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. This further disrupted developmental trajectories in several countries in the Arab region, many of which were already going through violent conflicts or internal political turbulence.



Today, accelerating efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is more pressing than ever. Countries in the Arab region stand to gain individually and collectively - if they manage to overcome the growing developmental challenges and accelerate efforts to achieve the SDGs. However, for these efforts to generate value and create impact through the many developmental pathways, there are several prerequisites. Among others, these include making available accurate and representative evidence for the many stakeholders, that first, enables an objective localized assessment of the current state of development, and second, empowers all stakeholders with the data that can inform policy options and chart the way forward towards achieving the SDGs. In essence, understanding the current state and changing trends through a data-driven lens should provide clarity on how to overcome the many obstacles highlighted.

At this crucial point in time, the objective of the *Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard* is to provide a data-driven practical tool for governments, policymakers and other stakeholders to measure progress on the SDGs, and to highlight implementation challenges and data gaps.



The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard comprises 110 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows visually indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Among the indicators, the 2022 Arab Region Index and Dashboard has 29 unique indicators that specifically reflect regional priorities and challenges. The selection of these indicators, along with related thresholds, was informed by regional expert consultations which took place to inform the 2019 edition. Compared to the global Sustainable Development Report 2021, and to reduce potential bias, the Arab Region Index also removes indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient.

Additionally, the Arab Region Index increases country coverage by including Palestine, which has so far not been included in the global reports. It also provides total SDG scores for two Arab countries (Libya and Comoros) that did not receive one in the global report due to low data availability.

How can policymakers perceive the Index, utilize its indicators and understand country scores and trends? It is important to stress that the objective of the scores and trends represented in the report is not to competitively rank countries in terms of performance. Rather, these scores represent a detailed and updated country-level assessment of the current state of progress related to each of the SDGs. The real value of

By presenting the data through a regional lens, the report can also serve regional collaborative efforts, an important element towards achieving the SDGs

the Index, dashboard and individual country profiles included in this report lies in their capacity to inform local action, at thematic and sectoral levels, within each country. Moreover, by presenting the data through a regional lens, the report can also serve regional collaborative efforts, an important element towards achieving the SDGs.

Furthermore, as the Arab region prepares to host two sessions of the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change
(UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) within the next years – COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) – this edition of the Arab Index, specifically includes a section dedicated to assessing progress on SDG7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), in addition to featuring highlights on clean energy and climate action in the Arab region.

The findings of the study point to few positive - and several negative - results in terms of SDGs performance across the region. The key findings are:



The region displays diverse outcomes in terms of sustainable development, with common challenges around gender equality, decent work and economic growth, and sustainable food production systems, among others. The variances between the 22 Arab countries reflect significant differences in performance on many indicators. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) remains the most significant challenge across the region followed by SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Challenges remain as well in regards to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Other SDGs show more variation, which in turn require country-specific solutions to address such challenges.

Six countries have completed two-thirds of the road towards achieving the SDGs.

Six countries managed to achieve a total index score of 66 or above. These are Jordan, Tunisia, UAE, Algeria, Morocco, and Oman. Taken as a whole, the Arab region does not



So far, only two Arab countries (the UAE and Lebanon) achieved SDG 1 (No Poverty). Meanwhile, Palestine is the only country that achieved SGD 14 (Life Below Water).

score high in terms of SDGs attainment, with an average score of 58.2 out of 100. Considerable efforts and collaboration across the region are required to achieve the SDGs within the remaining time frame.

Poor and conflict-affected countries face the highest risk of falling behind.

Overall, the 22 Arab countries receive a 'red' score in almost half of all the 17 SDGs. Five Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in addition to two other countries suffering from (Syria and Libya) each have 10 or more SDGs in 'red' in the SDG Dashboard, indicating that they are far from achieving these goals. These countries will require tremendous efforts both domestically and by their regional and international partners to ensure they are not left behind.

Across the region, there are positive trends in three important areas relating to education, clean energy and climate change. Several countries are on track to achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), and there have shown moderate increases in performance across several other SDGs.

19 Arab countries have not yet achieved a single SDG. So far, only two Arab countries (the UAE and Lebanon) achieved SDG 1 (No Poverty).

Meanwhile, Palestine is the only country that achieved SGD 14 (Life Below Water).

Significant gaps persist in data necessary to measure sustainable development performance in the region, particularly relating to income and wealth distribution and to clean energy in the LDCs. The most significant data gaps are currently found on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). In both areas, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution. There are also data gaps for SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) in the LDCs. The Arab region should prioritize and urgently invest more resources in generating and making available data in the areas outlined above. This will be essential not only for tracking SDG performance but also to enable impactful regional and country-level policies that help overcome challenges and accelerate developmental efforts.



This report contains five parts. Part 1 introduces and analyses the results of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard.

Part 2 presents an analysis of the Arab Region current state of climate action and the way forward.

Part 3 presents detailed profiles for each of the 22 Arab countries, containing information at indicator and SDG levels as well as trends in SDG achievement.

Part 4 presents the results of the Index per indicator, and Part 5 provides an explanation of the SDG Index and Dashboard methodology, including changes introduced in the 2022 Arab Region edition compared to the 2019 Arab Index and the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2021.

Collectively, the five parts of the report provide comprehensive evidence and data-driven analysis on the current state and performance trajectories in relation to each of the SDGs, across the 22 Arab countries covered. The result is a rich dataset, valuable analysis and an informative policy- and decision-making tool that can support efforts towards developing policy options. The ultimate objective of this effort is to help chart future directions towards sustainable development for each Arab country individually, and for the region as a whole.



PART 1

The SDG Index and Dashboards



1.1. Introduction

The Index and Dashboards

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an ambitious agenda that aims to provide guidance for addressing global development challenges facing the international community. Global efforts towards achieving the SDGs offer an opportunity for collective contributions towards a better future for all. However. the early part of the decade has been dominated by a global pandemic that with a severe impact slowing down, halting and even sometimes reversing decades of progress on sustainable development across the globe. The human and economic tolls were unprecedented, and the pandemic further exposed significant inequalities between countries and within them. Despite these difficulties and

transformations, the global community still has an opportunity to turn the tide and pursue a sustainable future through the common roadmap, provided by the SDGs. Efforts from policymakers, civil society, business, academia and each and every individual will be necessary to achieve these goals.

This global shock has also highlighted the importance of timely and high-quality data supporting robust decision-making like never before. For example, governments scrambled to gather accurate real-time data on numerous social activities, created new nation-wide and local tracking mechanisms and applied new technologies to gather data

SUSTAINABLE GALS







































Figure 1: The Sustainable Development Goals



related to health, safety and social mobility among numerous other societal activities and behaviors. These trends need to be geared towards generating high-quality accessible data and information on all aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Yet despite these trends, and with the 2030 Agenda deadline approaching, data availability and quality remains a major challenge.

In light of these challenges, and with the aim of supporting countries to achieve the SDGs, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and Bertelsmann Stiftung

developed the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology and, since 2016, have published annual, global-level SDG Index and Dashboards reports that provide a detailed and up-to-date view of progress by countries worldwide. The SDG Index is not an official monitoring tool for the SDGs, but is as closely aligned as possible with the official SDG indicators. It fills important gaps with relevant data from reputable sources, which include international data providers (including the World Bank, World Health Organization, and International Labour Organization), research centres and non-governmental organizations.

These trends need to be geared towards generating high-quality accessible data and information on all aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



1- United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). https://www.un.org/en/desa/covid-19



Table 1: The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index

İ * İ İ	COUNTRY NAME	INDEX SCORE (0-100)	√≜ ≻
	Jordan	67.4	•
\\\\	Tunisia	67.3	
	United Arab Emirates	67.0	H A
٨	Algeria	67.0	★出售車
- ₩•	Morocco	66.7	
	Oman	66.2	\bigcirc
	Lebanon	63.6	GO
	Egypt	63.6	
	Qatar	61.5	
a	Saudi Arabia	60.9	
₫'	Kuwait	59.8	***
^	Iraq	59.3	
	Bahrain	57.6	
	Libya	57.1	
J4/	Mauritania	52.2	~
	Djibouti	50.8	
	Syrian Arab Republic	50.8	
	Sudan	50.2	*
	Yemen	46.6	,
	Comoros	44.5	
	Somalia	42.3	
* *			/

Note: Palestine performance on the SDGs is included in the report, however, it could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability



The Arab SDG Index and Dashboard Report

The Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards aim to measure progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to highlight gaps in both implementation and data. The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index comprises 110 indicators covering the 17 SDGs, each of which have an assigned score (0–100) and a traffic light color (green, yellow, orange, or red) to indicate performance. In addition, arrows indicate trends in progress towards achieving the goals for those indicators where data for multiple years are available.

Compared to the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2021, which contains the SDG Index and Dashboards for most of the UN Member States, the Arab Region Index covers the 22 member states of the League of Arab States. It also introduces 29 unique indicators that reflect regional priorities and challenges. The selection of these indicators, along with related thresholds, was informed by regional expert consultations that were initiated during the development of the first Arab Region Index edition in 2019. Compared to the global index and the 2019 regional index, the 2022 edition of the Arab Region SDG Index also either removes or replaces indicators where data coverage is currently insufficient. Overall, the 2022 Arab Region Index comprises a total of 110 indicators.

In addition, the Arab Region Index expands coverage in relation to three countries in the region. It includes Palestine, which was not included in the global reports. It also introduces additional data on Libya and Comoros by providing the total SDG achievement score for the two countries, both of which did not receive one in the 2021 global index due to low data availability.

It is important to stress that, as a result of the necessary changes introduced to ensure data quality and representativeness, the scores of the Arab Region SDG Index should not be compared with those of the 2019 edition or the 2021 global report. As new data becomes available and data coverage improves, the Arab Region Index evolved to include the most up-to-date data availabe. It is also important to note that the Arab Region SDG Index is not an official SDG measurement tool. It is intended as a complementary information source for policymakers and stakeholders to spur conversations and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region.

The 2022 edition of the Arab index includes a part dedicated to climate action in the region. This is important as the Arab region prepares to host two sessions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) within the next years – COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates. The section assesses the current state of climate action and provides a deeper analysis of countries' performance on SDG 7 and SDG 13 based on the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index results.

Structure of the Report

This report contains five parts. Part 1 introduces and analyzes the results of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard.



Part 2 presents an analysis of Arab region's current state of climate action and the way forward. Part 3 presents detailed profiles for each of the 22 Arab countries, containing information at indicator and SDG levels as well as trends in SDG achievement.

Part 4 presents the results of the Index per indicator, and Part 5 provides an explanation of the SDG Index and Dashboards methodology, including changes introduced in the 2022 Arab Region edition compared to the 2019 Arab Index and the SDR 2021.

1.2 2022 Arab Region SDG Index

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index assesses each Arab country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country's position between the worst possible outcome (0) and the best, or optimal target outcome (100). The difference between 100 and each country's scores is therefore the percentage improvement that needs to be completed to achieve the SDGs and goals.

Overall Scores

In 2022, six countries have managed to achieve two thirds of the overall score. Those are Jordan, Tunisia, the UAE, Algeria, Morocco, and Oman. Notably, the variation in scores between these six countries is small. Merely 1.2 points divides the first and the sixth ranked countries. While overall, this average score achieved by each of the top performing countries is seemingly similar,

it is important to note that their performance scores for each of the 17 SDGs individually is significantly different. As such, it is important for the different stakeholders in each country to look beyond the overall average scores and identify the gaps, the challenges and the strengths in performance for each SDG independently.

On the other side of the balance, three countries have achieved less than half the overall score. Those are Yemen, Comoros, and Somalia. Similarly, the average scores of the low performing countries also have small variations.

Following the 2019 Arab Region Index, Palestine is featured in the 2022 report, however, without a total score due to limited data availability (just 65% of all indicators have data for Palestine).

Overall, the results show a significant variation in score across the region, with a 25-point difference between the highest and lowest performers (See Table 1). As a whole, the Arab region receives an average score of 58 out of 100.

Region-Specific Indicators

The 2022 Arab Index has 29 indicators that apply exclusively to the countries included this edition (see Table 2). The 2022 Index retains 28 of the 30 indicators that were newly introduced in the 2019 Arab Index. The two remaining indicators were replaced by others from the global 2021 SDR. Another indicator was added from previous SDR editions due to its relevance for the Arab region. A detailed list of all changes is presented in the methodology section.



Table 2: Region-Specific Indicators for the Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report

SDG	Indicator
1	Working poor at PPP \$3.20 a day (% of total employment)
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)
4	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)
4	Harmonized Test Scores
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(GJ/thousand 2015 USD)
8	Labor freedom score
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
8	Ease of starting a business score
8	Product concentration index, exports
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism



Data Gaps

The most significant data gaps in the region are currently found in data on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). On SDG 1 and SDG 10, the gaps are the result of lack of data on income and wealth distribution, where significant data gaps exist, in particular for the GCC countries. For SDG 7, the gaps are due to lack of data from the Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on energy-related carbon dioxide emissions and energy intensity.

1.3 2022 Arab Region SDG Dashboards

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Dashboards present an analysis of Arab countries' current state relating to SDGs achievement. The Dashboards use the same data as the Arab Region SDG Index (see methodology section for more information). A green color indicates achievement of an SDG, yellow indicates some challenges remaining, orange points to significant challenges remaining and red indicates major challenges remaining.

In addition, the Dashboards present trends both at overall SDG and specific indicator levels: an arrow sign shows whether a country is on track or maintaining achievement (green), moderately increasing its performance (yellow), on a flat trajectory (orange) or decreasing/declining in performance (red).

Current Trends in the Arab Region

As indicated by the dashboard (Figure 2), many Arab countries still face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. SDG 5 (Gender Equality) stands out as the region's largest challenge, with all 22 countries receiving a red score on this goal. In addition, two-thirds or more of countries in the region received a red score on SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

As for trends in SDG achievement (Figure 3), several Arab countries are on track to achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), while there are moderate increases in performance across other SDGs, including SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). At the same time, most countries show a declining or stagnating trend on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and performance on SDGs 5 and 8 appears to be largely stalling.

At an indicator level, there are a few that stand out for their relatively consistent trends across most of the region's countries. Positive trends can be seen where countries are on track or are moderately increasing their performance relate to human wellbeing. These include the rate of fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG 8), which measures labor conditions across countries' supply chains, and mortality rates under five-year olds (SDG 3). On the other hand, declining trends are noticeable



Figure 2: SDG Dashboard for the Arab Region

COUNTRY	NO POVERTY 01	ZERO HUNGER 02	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	QUALITY EDUCATION 04	GENDER EQUALITY	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 06	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 09	REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER	LIFE ON LAND	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTINERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Algeria	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•				•		•	•
Bahrain																	
Comoros																	
Djibouti								•									
Egypt		•			•								•				
Iraq								•									
Jordan				•	•			•						•		•	
Kuwait								•									
Lebanon	•	•						•					•		•		
Libya								•	•								
Mauritania	•	•				•		•							•	•	
Morocco								•									
Oman		•				•		•				•					
Palestine								•									
Qatar						•	•	•				•	•			•	
Saudi Arabia													•				
Somalia	•	•	•					•	•				•	•		•	•
Sudan								•									
Syrian Arab Republic		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	
Tunisia													•				
United Arab Emirates	•	•				•						•	•			•	
Yemen						•	•	•	•								

[●] SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND INDUSTRY, Innovation and QUALITY REDUCED LIFE BELOW LIFE ON GENDER AND CLEAN PTION AND CLIMATE AND AND STRONG FOR THE COUNTRY WELL-BEING EQUALITY GOALS 01 02 05 07 08 03 04 06 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 Algeria . Bahrain Comoros Djibouti Egypt Iraq Jordan Kuwait •• Lebanon Libya Mauritania Morocco Oman . Palestine Qatar Saudi Arabia Somalia Sudan Syrian Arab Republic

Figure 4 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Arab Region

Tunisia
United Arab
Emirates
Yemen

[🕈] On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🦰 Moderately improving 🗦 Stagnating 🔸 Decreasing 🔹 Data unavailable

in health and gender equality indicators measuring the prevalence of obesity (SDG 2), annual mean concentration of particulate matter (SDG 11) and the ratio of female to male wages (SDG 5).

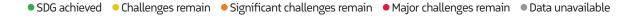
For the purposes of this Dashboards analysis, the Arab region was divided into four sub-groups based on income status and geographic location. Of these sub-groups, North Africa has the highest average SDG Index score (64), followed by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (62), the Levant and Iraq (60) and the Least Developed Countries (48).

North Africa

The five most challenging SDGs for Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia are SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water). In addition, major challenges remain on indicators of air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter) and innovation (research and development expenditure) where all countries within the sub-region scored red. Despite these challenges, Northern African countries score better than others on SDG 15 (Life on

DECENT GOOD HEALTH AFFORDABLE SUSTAINABLE PEACE JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS AND Well-Being INFRASTRUCTURE INEQUALITIES COMMUNITIES ACTION COUNTRY POVERTY **EQUALITY ENERGY** 17 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Algeria Egypt Libya Morocco Tunisia

Figure 4: SDG Dashboard for North Africa



Land) while there were also fewer challenges on SDG 1 (No Poverty).

The Trends Dashboard indicates positive trends on two SDGs, SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Additionally, countries are on track on indicators related to health (mortality rate under five-year olds and new HIV infections) and decent work (fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports). SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) indicates a declining trend for the North African sub-region as a whole. One indicator for well-being (subjective wellbeing, measured by polling) is

also showing a declining trend for the whole sub-region.

Gulf Cooperation Council

The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member countries, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), face major challenges on SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Major challenges also remain on indicators related to health

Figure 5: SDG Trend Dashboard for North Africa

COUNTRY	NO Poverty	ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH And Well-Being	QUALITY Education	GENDER Equality	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE And Clean Energy	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED Inequalities	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	CONSUMPTION AND	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW WATER	LIFE ON Land	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Algeria	7	7	7	1	>	7	7	\rightarrow	7	••	4	4	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	\rightarrow	→
Egypt	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	1	\rightarrow	7	7	7	\rightarrow	••	\downarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	7	4
Libya	••	4	\rightarrow	••	\rightarrow	1	4	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	••	4	\rightarrow	7	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	7	4	4
Morocco	7	7	7	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	1	7	\rightarrow	7	••	V	\rightarrow	1	1	7	7	\rightarrow
Tunisia	7	>	7	1	\rightarrow	7	7	\rightarrow	7	••	4	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	7	7	\rightarrow	7

[↑] On track or maintaining SDG achievement Moderately improving → Stagnating Decreasing Decreasing Decreasing

GOOD HEALTH CI FAN AFFORDABLE INDUSTRY. SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIPS NNOVATION AND GENDER AND CLEAN CITIES AND LIFE BELOW LIFE ON FOR THE AND Well-being ATER AND COUNTRY EQUALITY RASTRUCTURE 01 02 03 05 07 08 10 13 15 17 04 06 09 11 12 14 16 Bahrain Kuwait **Oman** Qatar Saudi **United Arab Emirates** ● SDG achieved 🔎 Challenges remain 🔎 Significant challenges remain 🔎 Major challenges remain 🔎 Data unavailable

Figure 6: SDG Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council

(prevalence of obesity), water scarcity (freshwater withdrawals as a share of total renewable water resources), clean energy (renewable electricity output), and air quality (annual mean concentration of particulate matter).

The UAE is one of only three countries to achieve a green score for an SDG, namely on SDG 1 (Zero Poverty). Underpinning this is a green score on all indicators related to ending poverty. In comparison with other subregions, the GCC scores better on

SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Furthermore, none of the countries within the GCC sub-group scores red on SDGs 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

That said, significant data gaps remain on SDGs 1 and 10 (Reduced Inequalities) for the rest of the GCC, which hinder efforts to assess these countries' performance on these SDGs. For other SDGs, there are major data gaps on an indicator level related to marriage among girls below the age of 15,



GOOD HEALTH CLEAN AFFORDARI F INDUSTRY. SIISTAINARI F PEACE JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS GENDER AND CLEAN NOVATION AND CITIES AND CLIMATE LIFE BELOW LIFE ON AND Well-Being COUNTRY POVERTY EQUALITY COMMUNITIES GOALS **N1** 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 12 13 15 17 11 14 16 Bahrain Kuwait Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia **United Arab Emirates**

Figure 7: SDG Trend Dashboard for the Gulf Cooperation Council

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating → Decreasing • Data unavailable

child labor, new HIV infections and battlerelated deaths.

Regarding the Trends Dashboard, all GCC countries are on track to achieving SDG 4 (Quality Education), with the exception of Kuwait, and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), with the exception of Oman. Positive trends are also visible on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). Additionally, indicators

related to peace (political stability and absence of violence/terrorism) and partnerships (Statistical Performance Index) show positive trends in the region. Also on the positive side, prevalence of obesity shows a declining trend for all GCC countries. On the downside, indicators related to biodiversity loss (Red List Index of species survival) and public spending (government health and education spending) showed negative trends across the sub-region except for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, respectively.

Levant and Iraq

The five countries of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria constitute the only subgroup with two green goals on the SDG Dashboard. Lebanon scores green on SDG 1 (No Poverty), while Palestine receives a green score on SDG 15 (Life on Land). The Levant and Iraq sub-region as a whole scores better than others on SDG 13 (Climate Action).

However, all countries in the Levant and Iraq sub-group receive red scores on SDGs 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Other remaining challenges are related to health (prevalence of obesity and subjective wellbeing), innovation (research and development expenditure), and pollution (annual mean concentration of particulate matter).

This sub-group shows a significant variation

between the highest-performing country overall (Jordan, Index score of 67) and the lowest performing country (Syria, Index score of 50). In terms of data gaps, Palestine does not have high data coverage in international databases, indices and major studies, which presents challenges for measuring its SDGs performance and prevents the calculation of an overall Index score for the country.

Overall, the Trends Dashboard presents improvements on indicators related to sustainable diets (Human Trophic Level) in addition to multiple indicators related to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being). However, at the indicator level, there are declining trends in relation to justice and strong institutions (corruption perception) and health (prevalence of obesity) similar to other sub-regions.



Figure 8: SDG Dashboard for Levant and Iraq

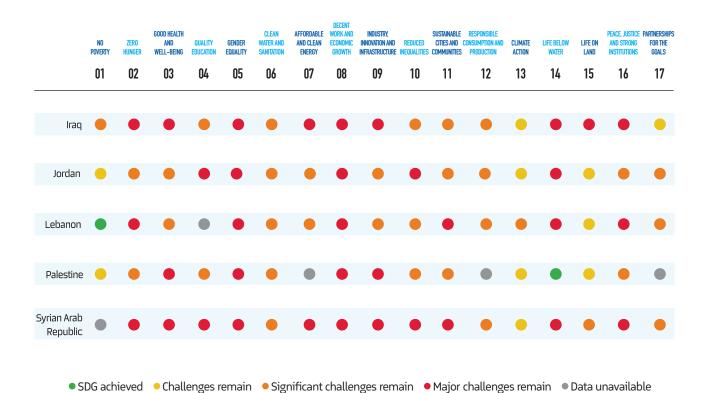


Figure 9: SDG Trend Dashboard for Levant and Iraq



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving > Stagnating
• Decreasing • Data unavailable

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

The six Arab Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen, remain in danger of being left behind. All countries receive a red score for all SDGs from 1 through 6, as well as SDGs 8, 9 and 16. Data is missing for Yemen on SDG 1 and Somalia on SDG 4.

The sub-group's best performance is on SDG 13 (Climate Action), where the six countries score either yellow or orange, followed by SDG 15 (Life on Land), where only Comoros scores red. However, this performance is generally attributed to relatively low levels of consumption and does not reflect the fact that LDCs will require significant support to achieve related targets, such as climate change adaptation and nature conservation.

Additionally, Arab LDCs performance on an indicator level shows high performance on: HIV prevalence (SDG 3); scarce water consumption embodied in imports (SDG 6); fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (SDG 8); electronic waste and nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (SDG 12); fish caught by trawling (SDG 14); prison population and weapons exports (SDG 16); and the corporate tax haven score (SDG 17).

The Trends Dashboard shows that all Arab LDCs are on track to achieving SDG 13, reflecting their current performance on this goal. On other SDGs, there is a variety of improving and deteriorating trends. On the indicator level, all Arab LDCs countries show deteriorating trends on unemployment rates (SDG 8) and government health and education spending (SDG 17).



Figure 10 SDG Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries

	NO Poverty	ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH And Well-Being	QUALITY Education	GENDER Equality	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED Inequalities		RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW Water	LIFE ON Land	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Comoros	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Djibouti	•		•	•		•			•			•				•	
Mauritania	•		•	•		•			•		•	•		•		•	
Somalia	•	•			•			•	•			•		•			
Sudan	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•
Yemen																	

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable

Figure 11 SDG Trend Dashboard for the Least Developed Countries



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement Moderately improving Stagnating Decreasing Decreasing Decreasing

PART 2

The Arab Region Tackling Climate Change: Current State and Way Forward



2.1 Introduction

Countries within the Arab region have been repeatedly described as future climate change hotspots most affected by various kinds of negative climate impacts. Many of these impacts are starting to become visible. Droughts, floods and extreme heat are just a few of the many examples. These impacts also tend to aggravate existing socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities and act as drivers of resource insecurity and displacement in weak and conflict-affected countries.1 Climate change is also projected to exacerbate the region's existing natural resource challenges and risks as the region is already host to 12 of the world's most water-scarce countries² and has some of the world's highest food import-dependency levels.3

However, as in any crisis, there is an opportunity for the Arab countries in tackling the climate crisis. The pursuit of climate action - reducing green house gas (GHG) emissions and boosting resilience to climate impacts - has great potential to generate synergies with the pursuit of both national development priorities and the SDGs.4 As the region prepares to host the next two annual UN climate change conferences, COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the UAE. climate action is moving up on the regional agenda. Building on the various synergies between the SDGs and the goals of the Paris Agreement, the region is in an optimal position to address the multiple challenges it is facing such as poverty, gender inequality and pollution along with climate change through holistic and coherent action.

⁴⁻ Dzebo et al. (2017). Connections between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda: The case for policy coherence. Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm, Sweden. https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/connections-between-the-paris-agreement-and-the-2030-agenda.pdf



¹⁻ United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA) et al. (2017). *Arab Climate Change Assessment Report – Main Report. Beirut*; Lebanon. Document number E/ESCWA/SDPD/2017/RICCAR/Report.

²⁻ World Bank (2015). By the numbers: Facts about water crisis in the Arab World. https://blogs.worldbank.org/arabvoices/numbers-facts-about-water-crisis-arab-world

³⁻ World Bank (2015). MENA Has a Food Security Problem, But There Are Ways to Address It. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/opinion/2021/09/24/mena-has-a-food-security-problem-but-there-are-ways-to-address-it

Although Arab countries collectively emit less than 6% of total global CO2 emissions,⁵ efforts to reduce GHG emissions and decarbonize the region should remain a cornerstone of the region's climate action. Signalling a commitment to this, some Arab countries have already set targets to reach net-zero emissions by mid-century, but more detailed implementation roadmaps and more ambitious medium-term targets are still needed. However, equally importantly, the region needs to focus on adaptation. Increasing resilience to climate shocks is especially important for the poorest and most vulnerable Arab states. In order to maximize their impact, climate adaptation policies should also be aimed at addressing the most pressing social issues such as persistent poverty, youth unemployment and gender inequality.

This section analyzes the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard results for SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), which are commonly considered to be the SDGs of the highest relevance to climate action. The section also provides highlights of where the region currently stands on these goals and explores the way forward for climate action in the region.

2.2 Analysis of the Index and Dashboard Results: Clean Energy and Climate Action

Dashboard Scores: Arab countries vary in their progress towards achieving the goals of affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) and climate action (SDG 13), based on the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index. On SDG 7, half of the 22 countries are facing major challenges and six face significant challenges. Five countries have insufficient data available for calculating a goal-level score. In terms of trends, six countries are on track for achieving SDG 7, and eight countries are on a moderately increasing trajectory to achieving this goal. Yemen and Libya show declining performance (See Table 3).

No one Arab country has yet achieved SDG 13 (Climate Action), based on the 2022 regional Index. More than half of the countries face either major or significant challenges vis-à-vis this goal. Yet, in terms of trends, eight Arab countries appear to be on track to achieving SDG 13: Comoros, Djibouti, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, Somalia and Syria. Notably, these are all low-to-middleincome countries, which generally have very small per capita-based contributions to GHG emissions. Four countries are on a moderately increasing trajectory on this goal, namely the UAE, Jordan, Libya and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is the only country showing a declining performance on this.

⁵⁻ World Bank (2022). CO2 emissions (kt) - Arab World, World. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KT?locations=1A-1W (accessed 15 February 2022).



Table 3: SDG 7 and SDG 13 Dashboard & Trends

COUNTRY	SDG 7 DASHBOARD	SDG 7 TREND	SDG 13 DASHBOARD	SDG 13 TREND
Jordan	•	^	•	7
Tunisia		7	•	→
United Arab Emirates		7		7
Algeria		7		\rightarrow
Morocco		7		^
Oman		7		\rightarrow
Lebanon		^		\rightarrow
Egypt		7		\rightarrow
Qatar		7	•	\rightarrow
Saudi Arabia		^		7
Kuwait		^		V
Iraq		7		\rightarrow
Bahrain	•	^		\rightarrow
Libya		lack lack lack		7
Mauritania		••		^
Djibouti		••		^
Syrian Arab Republic		\rightarrow	•	^
Sudan		^		^
Yemen		V		^
Comoros	•	••	•	1
Somalia		••		^
Palestine	•	••		••

🕈 On track or maintaining SDG achievement 🧦 Moderately improving 🗦 Stagnating 🔸 Decreasing 🔹 Data unavailable

Trends Scores: Overall, countries with either a high-income status or large hydrocarbon resources appear to be on a more positive trajectory on SDG 7 compared to their current performance. Based on the SDG Trends Dashboard, countries either on track or a moderately increasing trajectory towards

achieving SDG 7 include the six GCC countries, Algeria and Iraq. However, some net energy importers like Jordan and Lebanon are also on track to achieving SDG 7, and Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia have been making moderate progress. Despite their abundance of hydrocarbon resources, some oil- and gas-

producing countries have taken steps to invest in clean energy and decarbonize their energy systems. Based on the SDG Trend Dashboard, countries with high hydrocarbon resources are either on track (like Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Sudan) or moderately increasing their progress to achieving SDG 7 (UAE, Algeria, Iraq, Oman and Qatar). Additionally, net energy importers are showing progress, with Jordan and Lebanon on track and Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia moderately progressing towards achieving SDG 7.

Countries' abundance of energy resources and high income does not appear to dictate their progress in achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action). Based on the SDG Trends Dashboard, countries with lower income show more progress in achieving their SDG 13 than their wealthier counterparts. As noted above, eight lowerincome Arab countries are on track to achieve SDG 13. In comparison, wealthier nations either show a moderate increase (UAE, Libya and Saudi Arabia), a flat trend (Oman and Qatar) or decreasing performance (Kuwait). This somewhat good performance on SDG 13 by low-income countries is attributable to relatively low levels of consumption. This is reflected in their per capita CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, which underpin this trend indicator. However, a closer look at the indicator level shows that low-income countries within the region are struggling with high impacts from climate-related disasters. This underscores the need for further adaptation assistance to these countries.

2.3 Clean Energy and Climate Action Highlights in the Arab Region

All Arab countries, with the exception of Yemen and Libya, have ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change⁶ and submitted nationally-determined contributions (NDCs), in which they set out national-level targets and plans aimed at addressing climate change both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. In 2021 and ahead of COP 26, 16 Arab countries had submitted an updated or new NDC.⁷ Also, in 2021, three Arab countries, namely Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, announced a midcentury net-zero emissions target.

Arab countries have highly varied national circumstances based on their income levels, population sizes, natural endowments or political stability. Their NDCs therefore also look very different, as will the actions and support necessary to reach each country's climate targets The following pages present an overview of how the region is approaching the dual challenges of climate change and the clean energy transition. By no means intended as an exhaustive analysis, by drawing on the region's NDCs, it provides snapshots from each country and shows the different ways in which Arab countries are pursuing the Paris Agreement goals and related SDGs.

⁷⁻ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2022). "National Reports from non-Annex I Parties." Accessed Febuary 28, 2022. https://unfccc.int/national-reports-from-non-annex-i-parties



⁶⁻ United Nations Treaty Collection. (2022). CHAPTER XXVII ENVIRONMENT. 7. d Paris Agreement https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=_en

North Africa

ALGERIA is a highly fossil-fuel revenuedependent country where the oil and gas sector accounts for about 20% of the gross domestic product and 85% of the country's total exports.8 The country has taken ambitious steps to transition to clean energy, including via the Ministry of Energy Transition and Renewable Energy, established in 2020. It has also committed in its first NDC, from 2016, to reduce its GHG emissions by 7% from a business-as-usual trajectory by 2030. This could increase to 22% with international support, as stated in its NDC. Yet, Algeria still has a long way to transitioning its energy mix, with renewable energy electricity capacity standing at 3% in 2020.9

Egypt has the largest population in the Arab region, crossing the 100 million mark in 2021. 10 Like other countries in the region, Egypt is considered vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly with respect to water security, agriculture and livestock, health, and energy demand and supply. Egypt's first NDC, from 2017, mostly focuses on reducing vulnerability and poverty and achieving long-term sustainable development, and it does not contain a quantified emissions reduction target. Instead, the NDC lists actions across multiple sectors and emphasizes the conditionality of action on international support.

At the same time, Egypt has realized the potential of renewable energy and is taking significant steps in this area. This includes efforts to decarbonize its energy generation through renewable energy mega-projects such as the 1.8 GW Benban Solar Park. In 2020, renewable energy accounted for 9% of Egypt's electricity generation. Egypt will host COP 27 in Sharm El-Sheikh in November 2022.

LIBYA is one of two Arab countries that have not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. Its economy depends primarily on the oil and gas sector, which accounts for about 60% of its GDP.¹² The global energy transition is expected to increase the risks to multiple sectors of the economy, including through potentially reduced oil export revenues. In parallel, the Libyan government is making efforts to diversify its energy mix by aiming for 22% of electricity generation to come from renewable energy by 2030.¹³

MOROCCO has submitted an enhanced NDC, aiming at a 45.5% reduction of its GHG emissions by 2030, compared to business-as-usual levels, with 27.2% of the reduction being conditional on international assistance. In 2019, Morocco's renewable energy electricity generation share reached 19%. However, the country's electricity mix continues to rely heavily on coal, which supplied over two-thirds of electricity demand

¹⁵⁻ IRENA (2021) Morocco Energy Profile. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/Morocco_Africa_RE_SP.pdf



⁸⁻ OPEC. Algeria facts and figures. https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/146.htm

⁹⁻ IRENA (2021) Energy profile Algeria. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/Algeria_Africa_RE_SP.pdf
10- State Information Service (2021) CAPMAS: Egypt's population at home reached 102 million. https://sis.gov.eg/Story/156142/CAPMAS-Egypt's-popula-

¹⁰⁻ State Information Service (2021) CAPMAS: Egypt's population at home reached 102 million. https://sis.gov.eg/Story/156142/CAPMAS-Egypt's-population-at-home-reached-102-million?lang=en-us

¹¹⁻ IRENA (2021) Egypt Energy Profile. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Africa/Egypt_Africa_RE_SP.pdf

¹²⁻ OPEC. Libya facts and figures. https://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/166.htm

¹³⁻ RCREEE. Libya. https://www.rcreee.org/member-states/libya/4033

¹⁴⁻ NDC Partnership. MOROCCO SUBMITS ENHANCED NDC, RAISING AMBITION TO 45.5 PERCENT BY 2030. https://ndcpartnership.org/news/morocco-submits-enhanced-ndc-raising-ambition-455-percent-2030

in 2019. Morocco's adaptation efforts have been directed towards increasing the resilience of key infrastructure, vulnerable populations and fragile ecosystems, especially in the mountain, oasis and coastal areas.

TUNISIA is expected to experience adverse impacts from increased temperatures, increased aridity, reduced precipitation and rising sea levels. In its efforts to manage such risks, the country is adopting a systemic approach to improve its climate change resilience in its different dimensions including food, water, ecological, social, economic, and health. Tunisia has also pledged emission reductions in its enhanced NDC, with an unconditional reduction in carbon intensity of 28% in 2030 compared to 2010 levels, and a conditional contribution of an additional reduction of 17% if support is provided.¹⁶



Gulf Cooperation Council

BAHRAIN has in place a Joint National Committee on Climate Change, chaired by the Supreme Council for Environment, to oversee climate issues, including mitigation and adaptation measures. The Committee leads on preparing and communicating reports to the UNFCCC.¹⁷ In October 2021, Bahrain set a net-zero emissions target for 2060.

KUWAIT'S domestic climate action is overseen by Kuwait's Environment Public Authority. The authority leads in Kuwait's reporting to international organizations and treaties such as the UNFCCC. In 2019, Kuwait issued a National Adaptation Plan 2019–2030, and aims at reducing its GHG emission on a voluntary basis. In its enhanced NDC, Kuwait set a 7.4% GHG emissions reduction target for 2035 relative to a business-as-usual trajectory.

OMAN established in 2019 the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change 2020–2040.

The Environment Authority (formerly the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs) oversees the implementation of climate strategies and regulations. While the national strategy has still not been made publicly available, Oman has adopted other climate-related regulations, including a 2016 ministerial decision regarding regulations for the management of climate affairs, which requires GHG-emitting projects to obtain



¹⁶⁻Tunisia updated NDC 2021 https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Tunisia%20First/Tunisia%20Update%20NDC-french.pdf
17- Supreme Council of Environment. Climate Action in Bahrain. https://www.sce.gov.bh/en/ClimateActioninBahrain?cms=iQRpheuphYtJ6pyXUGiNqvAikN
8jAcW4

¹⁸⁻ Climate Change. Environment Public Authority. Kuwait. https://epa.org.kw/en-US/ClimateChange

a climate affairs permit, report their GHG emissions annually, use energy efficient technologies, and implement climate adaptation measures, among others.

QATAR'S Council of Ministers approved the National Climate Change Plan to inform climate-conscious decision across sectors. ¹⁹ In October 2021, Qatar formed an Environment and Climate Change Ministry to address climate related issues. ²⁰ Qatar's updated NDC states that the country sees its exports of natural gas, which has a lower carbon intensity than other types of fossil fuels, as a contribution to international efforts to address climate change and promote sustainable development.

SAUDI ARABIA has adopted a 'circular carbon economy' approach as what it considers a holistic and technology-agnostic approach to climate mitigation at the national level. The approach calls for managing GHG emissions using all available climate mitigation options rather than advocating for one option over another or restricting the use of any fuel type as long as emissions are prevented from entering the atmosphere.²¹ The Ministry of Energy oversees the development and implementation of Saudi Arabia's climate change mitigation policies and strategies, while the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture

has the responsibility to address climate adaptation matters. In October 2021, Saudi Arabia announced a net-zero emissions target for 2060, and its updated NDC from 2021 includes a goal to generate 50% of the country's electricity by 2030 from renewable energy and the other 50% from natural gas.

THE UAE was the first GCC state to announce a national long-term climate strategy in 2017, titled the National Climate Change Plan 2017–2050. The strategy was designed around three objectives: managing GHG emissions while sustaining economic growth; minimizing risks and improving capacity for adaptation to climate change; and enhancing the UAE's economic diversification agenda through innovative solutions.²²

The UAE's Council on Climate Change and Environment under the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, established in 2016, is responsible for both overseeing the implementation of the UAE's Green Agenda and advancing partnerships across ministries and local authorities with the private sector and academia. In October 2021, the UAE announced a net-zero emissions target for 2050, and its NDC update from 2020 foresees a GHG reduction of 23.5% below business-as-usual levels in 2030, which would roughly stabilize the country's emissions at pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

²¹⁻ King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC). Guide to the Circular Carbon Economy. https://www.cceguide.org/guide/22- UAE. 2021. National Climate Change Plan of the UAE 2017–2050. Available at: https://u.ae/en/about-the-uae/strategies-initiatives-and-awards/federal-governments-strategies-and-plans/national-climate-change-plan-of-the-uae



¹⁹⁻ Environment and Sustainability. Government Communications Office. Qatar. https://www.gco.gov.qa/en/focus/environment-and-sustainability/20- Qatar forms climate change ministry, appoints finance minister. Reuters. https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/qatar-emir-appoints-al-kawari-finance-minister-government-reshuffle-2021-10-19/

Levant & Iraq

IRAQ'S economy is heavily dependent on fossil fuels. In 2019, oil revenues accounted for around 42% of its GDP.²³ However, according to its NDC, Iraq is aiming to attract US\$100 billion in green economy investments from the private and public sectors over the next 10 years. Iraq has also set a target of generating 20% to 25% of its electricity, or 10 GW to 12 GW, from renewable energy by 2030. Iraq has further identified other mitigation measures such as switching from liquid fuels to natural gas and improving energy efficiency.

JORDAN'S updated NDC announced a 31% emission reduction target, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, by 2030.²⁴ It aims to achieve the target through a combination of national action and international support. Jordan's renewable energy electricity generation tripled between 2016–2019, reaching a 14% share in 2019.²⁵ The country also aims to improve climate risk-resilience and achieve low carbon development that focusses on resilient communities, sustainable water and agricultural resources, and thriving ecosystems.

Over the last few years, **LEBANON** has been impacted by multiple crises: an

economic and financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic with its health and economic consequences and, lastly, the port of Beirut explosion of 2020. This, in addition to other factors, has led the government to focus primarily on reviving the economy. Yet, in its updated NDC, Lebanon has raised its GHG reduction ambition from 15% to 20% relative to business-as-usual (with a 31% conditional target) by 2030.²⁶ Moreover, it has committed to generate 18% of its electricity demand from renewable energy sources by 2030 (and up to 30% conditionally).

PALESTINE has announced a goal of reducing its emissions by 17.5% by 2040 relative to a business-as-usual scenario, with a further ambition of a 26.6% reduction in the case of independence. In support of this goal, the country managed to more than double its renewable energy electricity generation between 2017–2019, with renewables accounting for 15% of electricity generated in 2019.²⁷

SYRIA'S energy mix, similar to that of many other countries in the region, remains heavily dependent on fossil fuels with only 3% of electricity generation coming from renewables in 2019.²⁸ However, Syria aims to increase the contribution of

²⁸⁻ IRENA (2021). Syria Energy Profile. https://www.irena.org/IRENADocuments/Statistical_Profiles/Middle%20East/Syrian%20Arab%20Republic_Middle%20East_RE_SP.pdf



²³⁻ World Bank (2021). The World Bank in Iraq. https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/iraq/overview#1

²⁴⁻ Jordan First NDC (Updated submission) 2021 https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Jordan%20First/UPDATED%20 SUBMISSION%200F%20JORDANS.pdf

²⁵⁻ IRENA (2021). Jordan Energy Profile.

https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2021/Feb/IRENA_RRA_Jordan_2021.pdf

²⁶⁻ Lebanon First NDC (Updated submission) 2020. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Lebanon%20First/Lebanon%27s%202020%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20Update.pdf

²⁷⁻ State of Palestine First NDC (Updated submission) 2021. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/State%20of%20 Palestine%20First/Updated%20NDC_%20State%20of%20Palestine_2021_FINAL.pd

renewable energy to reach 10% of power production by 2030.

The target is conditional on support from international donors.²⁹ Syria has also laid out plans for mitigation measures for a variety of sectors including agriculture, industry and transport. In terms of adaptation, Syria has put together a national adaptation plan. The main actions in the plan relate to water resource management, coastal management, biodiversity conservation, land degradation and desertification, and early warning systems.

The Least Developing Countries

COMOROS is among the most climate vulnerable countries in the world, and 54.2% of the population live in at-risk areas. While climate adaptation is a priority, through its revised NDC, Comoros plans to reduce its GHG emissions, excluding Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), of 23% and an increase in its net CO2 absorption sink of 47% by 2030 compared to a baseline scenario.

The government aims to integrate adaptation to climate change into several public policy



29- Syrian Arab Republic First NDC 2018. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Syrian%20Arab%20Republic%20First/FirstNDC-Eng-Syrian%20Arab%20Republic.pdf



documents and national strategies and intends to ensure that economic development is aligned with the sustainable management of natural resources and climate resilience, particularly of the agricultural sector and in rural communities. The Emerging Comoros Plan 2030 aims to make Comoros by 2030: "a country resilient to shocks in all dimensions of sustainable development."

DJIBOUTI is similarly considered highly vulnerable to climate change and is expected to experience adverse impacts from increased temperatures, increased aridity, reduced precipitation, and rising sea levels. Socioeconomic and environmental impacts would particularly affect water resources, agricultural and livestock, coastal zones, public health, and the tourism sector. In response, areas of climate adaptation outlined by the government include water resources, infrastructure, agriculture sectors and costal zones. A National Climate Change Committee was established already in 1999 but has not been effectively functional due to a lack of financial and technical resources.31

MAURITANIA'S economy is supported by agriculture, telecommunications, transport, electricity, and mining. Conditional to international support, Mauritania, in its updated NDC, aims to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions by 11% in 2030, compared to a reference scenario. With greater support, Mauritania assures it could achieve carbon

neutrality, namely a reduction of up to 92% compared to the reference scenario. In terms of adaption, Mauritania has adopted a number climate adaptation initiatives with support from international organisations such as UNEP.³²

SOMALIA'S economy and subsistence are predicated on agricultural activities, which accounted for about 65% of the GDP and employment in 2017. Droughts and floods pose the most severe climate change-related hazards to the country's economy. Declining ground water levels have been driving up water prices and increasing the likelihood of a conflict over water. Somalia has a National Climate Change Policy established in 2020 and a National Adaptation Programme of Actions, from in 2013, comprising national policies, laws and plans for biodiversity protection, water resources management, drought, desertification and food security. Under its updated NDC, Somalia has committed to pursuing a low-emission sustainable development pathway and a target of 30% emissions reductions against a business-as-usual scenario by 2030.33

sudan's economy revolves around the oil, agriculture and livestock sectors. The country's water, agriculture, coastal zone, and health sectors are the most vulnerable sectors to climate change impacts. Adaptation is thus a priority for Sudan as more than 70% of its population's subsistence is dependent on vulnerable sectors. Most of Sudan's

³³⁻ Somalia First NDC (Updated) 2021. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Somalia%20First/Final%20Updated%20NDC%20 for%20Somalia%202021.pdf



³⁰⁻ Climate Change Knowledge Portal For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. Comoros. World Bank. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/yemen-rep

³¹⁻ Climate Change Knowledge Portal For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. Djibouti. World Bank. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti

³²⁻ Mauritania First NDC (Updated submission) 2021. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mauritania%20First/CDN-actualis%C3%A9%202021 %20Mauritania.pdf

climate-related finance and technical support needed to address climate change is provided through international organisations such as the World Bank and UNDP.³⁴

YEMEN is the second Arab country that has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. It has a predominantly rural and rapidly growing population of approximately 29.8 million (2020) people and a 38% poverty rate.35 The country has been suffering one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. Yemen is resource-constrained country: it is highly dependent on staple food imports, its water resources are A Critical Decade for Climate Action is depleting rapidly, and the country also struggles with infrastructurerelated shortcomings. These challenges are expected to be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. Yemen does not have a climate adaptation strategy, but has been implementing multiple programs and initiatives such as the national early warning system for natural disasters and climate change vulnerability assessment of key sectors. Most of Yemen's climate finance and technical support is provided through international organisations like the World Bank. While climate adaptation is a priority for Yemen, the country aspires to reduce its GHG emissions by 1% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario, with an additional 13% reduction achievable under certain conditions.36

2.4 A Critical Decade for Climate Action

While the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index indicates that the region as a whole is not on track to achieving SDG 7 and also needs further efforts to reach SDG 13, progress made in recent years in some aspects gives reason for hope for accelerated efforts in the critical next decade. Most Arab countries have submitted first or even enhanced NDCs, and many of these contain not only national plans for adaptation but also quantitative emission reduction targets. Many countries are scaling up renewable energy and have institutional structures in place to plan and implement more ambitious policies both to build resilience and transition towards low-carbon societies. As the world's eyes turn to COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in the UAE, attention across the Arab region on climate action and sustainable energy is certain to keep rising.

³⁶⁻Yemen First NDC 2015. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Yemen/1/Yemen%20INDC%2021%20Nov.%20 2015.pdf



³⁴⁻ Sudan National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). UNDP. Climate Change Adaptation. Sudan. https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/sudan-national-adaptation-programme-action-napa

³⁵⁻ Climate Change Knowledge Portal For Development Practitioners and Policy Makers. World Bank. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/yemen-rep

PART 3 Countr

Country Profiles

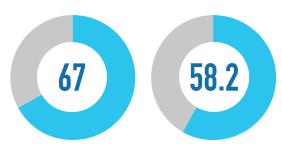




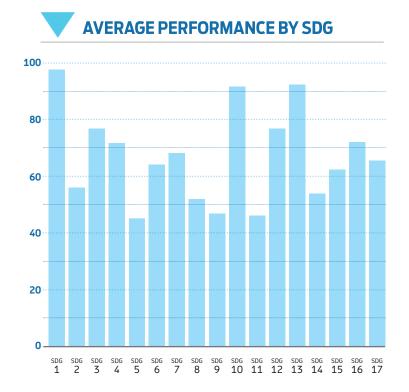
ALGERIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



ALGERIA

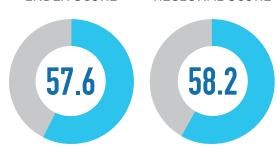
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4	•	^	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	2.9	•	\rightarrow	(worst 0-100 best)	27.8	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.3	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	59.6	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	96.0	•	1
			_	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			100
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.8	•	1	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	•	V
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.4	•	V	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	1.0	•	\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	•	\rightarrow	CDC10 Reduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.0	•	• •
				Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	31.5	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	112	•	\rightarrow	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.3	•	V	SDUIT - Sustainable Cities and Continuintes			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.3	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	61.0	•	7	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	41.3	•	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.05	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and							
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population	14.2	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	50	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	•	
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.9	•	\rightarrow	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	•	Ä	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.1	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	9.8	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4		••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	•	¥	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	78		^		9.9	_	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	•	į.	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	40.3	-	V
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	6.7		••		304.6	•	•
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.6		1	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	c= c		
age=standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.0	•		on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	65.6	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	•	1				
				CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	4.0	•	\rightarrow
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.4	•	<u>^••</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•	••
.ower secondary completion rate (%)	82.9	•		People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	79.1	•	••	population, 5 year average)	190.2	•	• •
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	51.4	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	941.0	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	374.1	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	11.8	•	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	77.2	•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.9	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	92.8	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	41.6	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	25.1	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45-5	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	•	.	Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.7	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	V				
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	14.7	•	Ψ.	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.3	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.6	•	→
				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				()	,		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6	•	\rightarrow	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6	•	\rightarrow	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	•	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	137.9	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	12.0		** •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they		_	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	3.5	•	1	Property Rights (1-7)	51	_	•• 个
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	54	•	7	, , , ,	4.1	-	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	٥.			Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.6	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	•	••	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	-	\rightarrow
10 (L-,) L-L2001)				Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	3.7	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	45-5	•	Ψ
	400.0	_	_	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	149	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	92.6	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.9	•	7	population, 5 year average)	3.0	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	1.0	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	5.2	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	••
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	•	••
				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.9	•	\rightarrow
Adjusted Growth (%)	-5.3	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	6	_	1				
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	42.8	•	¥	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Jnemployment rate (% total labor force)	12.8	•	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	55.1	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4	•	4
abor freedom score	51.3	•	\rightarrow				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	29.5	•	\rightarrow				
	-0	_					
Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	78		•• →				



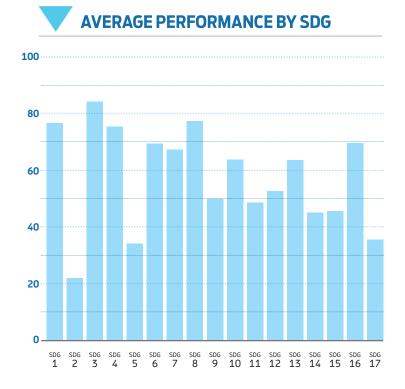
BAHRAIN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD































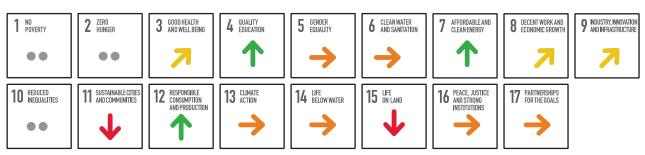






■ SDG achieved Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable

SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



BAHRAIN

SDG1 - End Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA NA	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	TALUL	RATING	inci
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)*	NA		••	(worst 0-100 best) *	4.6		
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA	•	••	Population using the internet (%)	99.7	•	1
S				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	122.6	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	• •	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	•	٠,
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.8	•	₩	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
ereal yield (t/ha)	NA	•	• •	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.4	•	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	•	Ψ.	and a late to the			
luman Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	NA	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA NA	•	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	14	•	1				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	72.8	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.3	•	1				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	40	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9	•	
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.18	•	↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.5	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.8	•	*	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.9	•	-
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.2	•		Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	87.5	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.7	•	↑	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3	•	-
Iniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	99		^	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.3	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	77 6.2		^	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26.9	•	
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.6			Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	469.8	•	
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	7.2		V	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	0		
	7.2		•	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	81.2	•	•
5DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	•	1	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	20.9	•	
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	1.5	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
ross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	52.6	•	• •	population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	55.6	•	• •	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
armonized Test Scores	451.7	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	17.3	•	
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	58.9	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93.8	•	Ų.	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.6	•	
atio of female to male labor force participation rate	51.9	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	41.0	•	
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.0	•	7	Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.4	•	
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\rightarrow				
Vomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	4.5	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	•	
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	60	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0		^				
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	133.7			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.9		••	Unsentenced detainees	25.7	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	30.1		→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	60	•	
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	39	•	$\vec{\downarrow}$	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	•	
lortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	37	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42	•	
20 · · · (L-,1 L-L-,,)		_		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	60.1	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA 277	_	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		^	Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000	233	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.1	•	^	imports of major conventional weapons (11V US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.0		
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	•	••	population, 5 year average J Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant	1.9	•	
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	9.2	•	••	exports of major conventional weapons (11v constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
		-		Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	•	
djusted Growth (%) dults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	-2.8	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	82.6		1		N/ *	-	
nemployment rate (% total labor force)			1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA	•	
nemployment rate (% total labor force) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	4.1 1.0	•	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	54-5	•	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) bor freedom score		•	V	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8	•	
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	71.4 4.6	_	*				
iemptoyment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) ise of starting a business score	89.6						
roduct concentration index, exports	0.3		V				
		_	-				



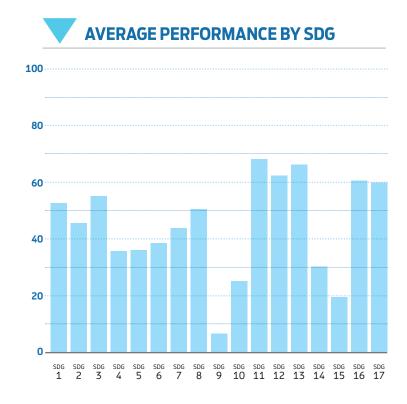
COMOROS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

































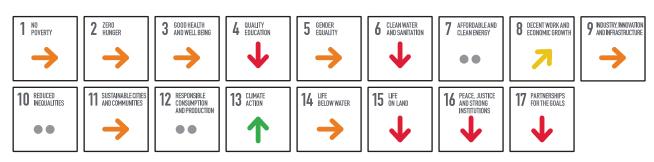




SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



COMOROS

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	22.4	•	V	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	40.8	•	T	(worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	29.3	•	\rightarrow	Population using the internet (%)	8.5	•	\rightarrow
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.5	•	\rightarrow
				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	• •	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	•	V
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.8	•	1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	•	→	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	NA	•	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	•	\rightarrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1	•	••	-			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	2.5 45.6	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	273	•	→		15		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.8	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	62.9	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	•	\rightarrow	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	20.4	•	\rightarrow
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54	•	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and				CDC12 Personaible Consumention and Bradustic			
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	•	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	JΠ		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	172	•	• •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	•	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.57	•	\rightarrow	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.4	•	\rightarrow	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.1	•	7	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	•	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52	•	\rightarrow	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	4.6 12.3		• •	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	8.5		•• →	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-statidatdized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	0.5		7	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	36.3	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8	•	4	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.7	•	1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	78.3		••	CO ₂ emissions monifold in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.3	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	INA		••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	•	• •	population, 5 year average)	39,710.3		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.0	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
Harmonized Test Scores	392.2	•	••	coz cirrissions cirisoaica irriossiciaci exporta (18 capita)	0.0		
SDSE Sandar Farrelity				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	41.7	•	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	•	• •
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	28.8	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	66.7	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	38.6	•	V
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	60.8	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	•	V
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	•	↑	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.6	•	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	10.0	•	↓				
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0 98			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	NA	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.3	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	•	Ψ.
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	•	V	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	•	\rightarrow	Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	7.7		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.8	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	7.7 60.4	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	67	-	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	•	••	Property Rights (1-7)	NA	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	20	•	₩	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	87.3	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	21	•	V
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	50.7	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	20.4	•	••
CDC7 Affordable and Clean Engine				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	29.8	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	81.9	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	27	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.3	•	\rightarrow	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	NA	•	• •
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	6	•	••
		_		Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	•	Ψ
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	-4.9	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	21.7			<u> </u>			
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.4		V	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)* Statistical Performance Today (worst 0–100 bost)	0.0	•	• •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	NA	•	••	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	NA 7.0	•	T
Labor freedom score	60.4	•	^	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.0	•	~
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	9.9	•	<u>,</u>				
Ease of starting a business score	76.5	•	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	•	→				
• •							



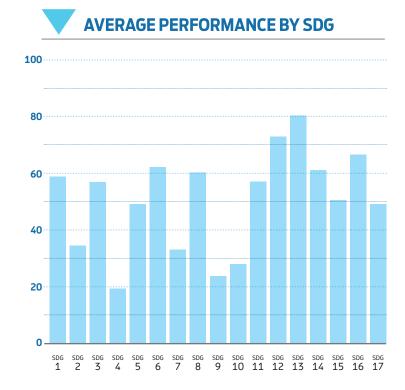
JJBOUTI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





























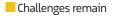












SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS

2 ZERO HUNGER



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES















[↑] On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



DJIBOUTI

SDG1 – End Poverty Powerty bandcount ratio at \$4.00 (day (% population))	VALUE	KAIING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		RATING	IREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	13.1 33.1		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) *	0.0		••
Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA NA		••	Population using the internet (%)	55.7		小
open acrit place and the accumpanions				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.6		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-	25.0	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA			related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8		1
Prevalence of structing (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)			••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→
	33.5			Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		~
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5	-	↓		INA		••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.5	•		Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value	A1A		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	•	7	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	NA	•	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	•	\rightarrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1	•	1				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	2.0 53.2	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248	•	→	diff Coefficient adjusted for top into the (1-100)	55.4		••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.5		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	57.5		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	234.0		1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	47.4		4
New HIV infections (per 1,000)			.	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61		
	0.14			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	01		••
lige-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	106		V	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	าท		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population		•					
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	159	•	• •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	•	• •
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.5	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	•	→	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.0	•	••
adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	18.4	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	147.2	•	••
tirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	•	• •
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	•	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.6	•	••
Iniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47	•	7	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	9.1	•	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.1	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	12.0	•	Ψ.	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	43.4	•	••
5DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
							_
let primary enrollment rate (%)	67.0	•	7	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.4	•	1
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	•	• •	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.1	•	• •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	49.8	•	\rightarrow	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	11.6	•	• •	population, 5 year average)	12,989.9	•	
school enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	5.3	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	• •
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	••
	48.8		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)*		•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	NA	•	•• ↑	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.7	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	74.0	•		Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	42.6	•	\rightarrow
ieats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2	•	↑	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	1
tatio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.6	•	\rightarrow	CDC1E Life on Land			
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.3	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	13.0	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	•	
flandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic unitating water services (%)	63.6		フ う				
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.3	_	••	Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	6.5	•	• •
		_		Unsentenced detainees	38.0	•	1
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	_	** •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	72	•	• •
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.0	-		Property Rights (1-7)	NA	•	• •
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	•	• •	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	91.7	•	
fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27	•	4
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	31.3	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
EDC7 Affordable and Class Engine				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	76.7	•	₩
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
ccess to electricity (% population)	60.4	•	\rightarrow	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	69	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	11.5	•	\rightarrow	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000	-		
02 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	0.6	•	
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			-
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	
				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	••
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	•	\rightarrow
djusted Growth (%)	-0.6	•	••	CDC17 Dartnerships for the Cools			
idults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	12.3	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	0.0
nemployment rate (% total labor force)	11.6	•	Ψ.	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.6	•	7
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	↑	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8	•	4
abor freedom score	49.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$				
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	20.8	•	\rightarrow				
ase of starting a business score	84.3	•					
ade of starting a basiness score			1				

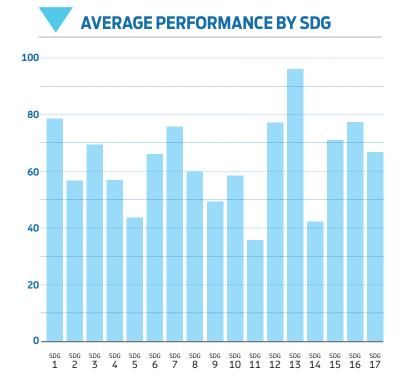


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



































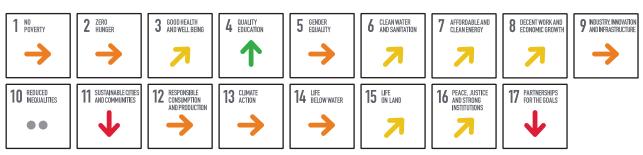




SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



EGYPT

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE F	ATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.4	•	Ψ.	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	24.8	•	V	(worst 0-100 best)	40.5	•	•• ↑
Norking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	11.9	•	\rightarrow	Population using the internet (%) Mahila broadband subscriptions (not 400 inhabitants)	57.3		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-	59-3	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.7	•	Λ.	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8		V
Prevalence of undernouns inherit (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3			Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5		••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	•	á
Prevalence of washing in a material and ray years of age (18)	32.0		¥	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value	0.,		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.1	•	^	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.7	•	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	•	V				
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	1.2 49.6	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	77	•	1	difficernciant adjusted for top fricome (1-100)	49.0		••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37 11.1		^	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.3		<u>,</u>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0		<u>,</u>	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	91.3	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.05	•	^	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65		→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	5				-5		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	27.7	•	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	109	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	•	
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.1	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8	•	7	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.9	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	53.1	•	\rightarrow	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	•	••	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68	•	7	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	44.7	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	•	₩	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	157.8	•	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	17.2	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	3.4	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.3	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	•	Λ.	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.5	•	
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.2	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5 0.1		→
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4		1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	0.1		••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	29.3	•	••	population, 5 year average)	25.9		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	35.2	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	54.2		••
Harmonized Test Scores	356.0	•	••	coz ciriissions ciriboaled irrossiciaet exports («grapha)	34.6		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
• •				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	30.3	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	84.0	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.4	•	Ψ.
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	25.9	•	V	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	28.6	•	V
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.1	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.6	•	7
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	V	CDCIE Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	2.0	•	•• ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2	•		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	90	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.4	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.2	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	117.3	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	9.9	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	82	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.6	•	1	Property Rights (1-7)	5.2	•	<u>,</u>
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	42	•	\rightarrow	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.4	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33	•	V
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	3.6	•	••
SDC7 Affordable and Class Fig				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	56.8	•	V
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.5	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	112	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
:02 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	•	7	population, 5 year average)	1.6	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	9.4	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.1	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	••
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	•	••
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.4	•	••	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.2	•	\rightarrow
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	3.4	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	32.8	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Jnemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.4	•	7	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	74.1	•	V
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.2	•	Ť
Labor freedom score	51.4	•	\rightarrow		J	-	-
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	31.1	•	\rightarrow				
Ease of starting a business score	87.8	•	••				
Lase of starting a business score	-,		1				



* Imputed data point

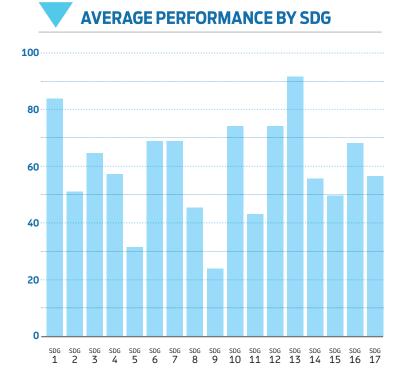


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD











































■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable





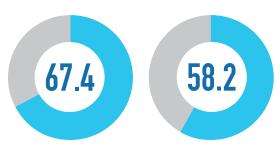
SDG1 – End Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.0	•	V	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	19.6	•	¥	(worst 0-100 best)	17.7	•	
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	6.8	•	7	Population using the internet (%)	49.4	•	
SDS2 7 II				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	42.1	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	23.7	•	V	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	•	
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	30.4	•	V	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.6	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	2.7	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	0.8	•	<i>→</i> ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.1	•	
			1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.8	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	79	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.3 25.9		<u>,</u>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	41.0		→	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	61.9	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•	••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and					33		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.3	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	75	•	• •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	•	
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.29	•	T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.4	•	7	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.1	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	71.7	•	\rightarrow	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	30.0	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1	•	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2	•	
Jniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61	•	7	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	51.9	•	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	•	7	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	189.0	•	
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.8	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.7	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.5	•	
5DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	•	• •	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	5.6	•	
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.5	•	• •	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.2	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	48.4	•	• •	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	26.9	•	
ichool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA -(-)	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
Harmonized Test Scores	363.4	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.2	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	53.7	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	69.8	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.0	•	
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	15.5	•	¥	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.3	•	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.4	•	¥	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8	•	
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	•	V	CDCIE Life and and			
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	7.2	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	9.1	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.8	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.1	•	↑	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.1	•	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	54.1	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	26.5	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5	•	•• ••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	67	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m*/capita)	1.9	•	↑	Property Rights (1-7)	NA	•	
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) 4 ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	38	•	T.	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98.8	•	
nortailty rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3	•		Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21	•	
170-ene (het 2001000 hohamman)	Э	_	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	3.1	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55.4	•	
	00.0		1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	15.8	•	
uccess to electricity (% population)	99.9	•	Τ 1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	105	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6	_		Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
:02 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) tenewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.0	•	→	population, 5 year average)	2.5	•	
renewable electricity output (% or total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	5.4	_	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
	3.4	_	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)* Status of fundamental human rights treaties	0.0 10	•	
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2,5	•	
kdjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	-2.0	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	22.7	•	7	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
Jnemployment rate (% total labor force)	13.7	•	Ų.	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	34.8	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	^	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	54.0 NA	•	
abor freedom score	45.6	•	į.	Government nearth and Education sherifull (10 gpr)	Pari	-	
Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	25.1	•	₩.				
Ease of starting a business score	77.3	•	••				



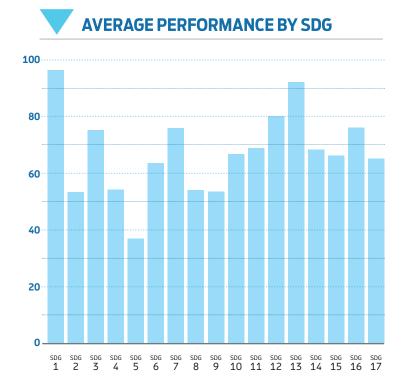
JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





























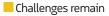












■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS

2 ZERO HUNGER

































[↑] On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



JORDAN

New New Profession New	SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Make Company	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.1	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Social Care Parlanger		4.8	•		,		•	
Single-Zero Hunger Denotes red invariant (part height for again to the winds speed again) Denotes red invariant (part height for again to the winds speed again) 10	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.4	•	ተ			•	
included control control of the cont	SDG2 – Zero Hunger					77.0	•	ተ
Power and starting facility and problem under your disposition 19		0 -				2.7		^
Power of an angel profit the under a great reflect () 1.5 1.					, , , ,			
Passage Pass							•	
Security Security			•	V				
Special condition Spec	Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	•	V	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.2	•	1
Format and working the processor beachth) As a processor discovering the concentration of the processor beachth) As a processor discovering the concentration of the processor beachth) As a processor discovering the concentration of the processor beachth) As a processor discovering the concentration of the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered the processor discovered t	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	•		CDC10 Deduced Incomplities			
Social Condition and Well-Reining	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	1				
North years under Cele (1975) North years under Cele (1975)	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Reing						•	• •
Second -			_		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	41.1	•	• •
Marial frame concentration of particular former and float share			_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
			_		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Marchesterine for a zeal Marchester (part zeal) Marchester (part			_		•	33.5	•	→
Social Content of the content of t			•	••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	
Age-standing-double that est thick balled be household air pollution and unriver. 15								
Misegamentations ambidided in imports (grigopia) 5.4	chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.2	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	<u> </u>		
The spectracy at birth (pum) 7.9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	•	••
Production-board 252 emissions (Ig-(paperal) 52.1			_		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3.4	•	• •
Series searched by willed health personnel (%) Personage of saving first with conversed of such will recommended such track (%) Personage first saving facts that of covered of start will recommended such track (%) Personage first saving facts that of covered of start will recommended such track (%) Personage first saving first saving for start saving first saving							•	••
Production Pro					· - · · ·	-	•	
University University Teach Principle Content (1975) 14 1 14 15 15 15 15 15					, , , ,		•	
Spicine reliableing (energia bladies growth cross or 201) Age-standardis vicio entre (per 20,000 population) 2.0 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
Special production (see for population) age 2010 xy)	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.1	•	V	,		•	
SDG3 - Quality Education Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary presidence rate (%) Met privary privary (%) Met privary (%	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	12.7	•	• •		-5.7		
Net primary errollment rate (%)	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.0	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	71.0	•	••
Net primary errollment rate (%)	SDC4 Quality Education				CDC12 Climata Aution			
Library part of 15-24, year office, bit havens (%) 104 Sees scanding morphisms realized in improst (CO(Opinism) 0.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 105 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 34.4 1.0 1.0 1.0 105 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 105 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 105 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 106 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 107 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 108 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 109 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 109 Shood ernaliment, first tay (% gross) 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 100 Bread for family planning satisfied by modem methods (% women married or in unition before age 15 (%) 1.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 100 Bread or famile to prain ernancing and prainteness (%) 1.5 1.0 1.					SDG13 – Climate Action			
Love secondary completion set (s) Shoot serrollment fut triay (% gross) 5/2 (gross) 5/2 (gros					, , , , ,	2.6	•	7
Special constraint facting (% grosps) 3.4.4			•			0.6	•	••
Shock enrollment, tetratory (% groups) Add 49.0 *** *** ** ** ** ** ** ** **			•					
SDC3 - Gender Equality Demand for family planning autified by modern methods (% women married or in uniforms, ages 15-40) Ratio of famile braining, ages 15-40 Ratio of famile braining, ages 15-40 Ratio of famile braining, ages 15-40 Ratio of famile braining,							•	••
SDGS - Gender Equality Demand for family planning satelfied by modern methods (% women marked or in unitors, ages 15 yea) Seat of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane many served sire distributions (%) Ratio of femile the mane the sire distribution (%) Ratio of femile the mane the sire distribution (%) Ratio of femile the mane that is protected in marker late is important to biodiversity (%) Ratio of femile the mane has the structure (%) on the sire distribution (%) Ratio of femile the mane share is protected in marker late in marker late (%) on the sire distribution (%) Red Latin Charles (%) Red	, , ,				coz emissions embodied imossit fuet exports (kg/capita)	0./		••
Demand for family planning satelfield by modern methods (% women marked or in unions, ages 15 x-6) Satiot offereid the male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratiot offereid the male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratiot offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio offereid the male heavy fores of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio of ferral the male heavy fores the schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio of ferral the male heavy fores the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and because the schooling of population and become schooling of population and because the schooling of population and become schooling of population and become schooling of population and become schooling of population and become					SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mana race that is protected in marries sites important to biochiersity (%) Mas area that is protected in marries sites important to biochiersity (%) Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate 22.8 30.0 Access to female to male labor force participation rate 22.8 30.0 Access to electricity (%) Acc	SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	••
Ratio of female to make mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio of female to make mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Ratio of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Ratio of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Ratio of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Ratio of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Region of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Region of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Region of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Region of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Region of schimated gross national income per capita, female/mile (2017 PPP \$) Region of schimated (2018 PPP \$) Region of schi	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	•	••
Ratio of fermale to make labor fore participation rate 22.8 33.0 34.7 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0 35.0	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•			NA	•	
Seats held by women in national partiaments (%) 1.5.4			•		. ,	47.3	•	₩
Nation of estimated gross national income per capital, ferrale/mile (2017 PPP \$) Output (2017 A proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinki			•				•	
Nomen (aged 20-24) years) married or in unino hefere age 15 (%) 9.4 9.4 Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 9.4 Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) 9.5 SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 98.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.1 Bin degration of least sanitation services (%) 99.2 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.9 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population using at least basic sanitation and leak of 1.7 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 99.0 Population between the treceives treatment (%) 9					Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	Т
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%) Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) SDGG — Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic similation services (%) Population using at least basic similation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources 100.1 Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacree water consumption embodied in imports (m/Qnapla) Secree water consumption embodied in imports (m/Qnapla) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Anthropity rate attributed to unside water, usafe sanitation and lack of hygienic (per 200,000 population) Access to electricity (%) population) Access to electricity (%) population) Access to bean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to bean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to bean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to bean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to bean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fu			•		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestic sites important to biodiversity (%) For a mean as the its protected in trenestic sites important to biodiversity			•			0.3	_	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic carintation services (%) Population using at least basic carintation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with a sale of total revealed water resources Population with receives treatment (%) Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who feed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population who deed safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Population (Population Syle as of safe (%) Population (Population Syle as of safe (%) Population (Population Syle as of safe (%) Population (Population Syle as of safe (%) Prison population (Population Syle as average)	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)		•	••	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Population using at least basic arinktions water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Basic Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m/apita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed on unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed for unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed for unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) Degree (per 100,000 population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% p	spec of will be the						•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Preshwater withdrawal as % total nerwable water resources 100.1 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources 100.1 Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 18.6 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they 85 Anthropogenic wastewater consumption embodied in imports (m/capita) 26.3 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) 64 Property Rights (1-7) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 87 Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 88 Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 Prieson of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) 1.4 Prieson population, average of 5 years) 1.6 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 pepulation, average of 5 years) 1.6 Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 1.6 Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 persons) 1.7 Prison population (per 100,000 persons)		98.9	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m/kapita) 26.3 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they Poper of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) O.6 SDGT - Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to telectricity (% population) Access to telen fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	个	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m/capita) Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) Mortality rate attributed to unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Oc. emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtC02/TWh) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD) Adults (1s years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Application of the designation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000) population (per 100,000 population), solar as a wanting authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Property Rights (1-7) S.5.15 Property Rights (1-7) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 98 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•		Unsentenced detainees	41.7	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%) 64 Property Rights (1-7) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 98 Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) 99.9 Access to electricity (% population) 99.9 Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 99.9 Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 1.2 Prison population (per 100,000 persons) 1.60 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output (MtC0z/TWh) 1.2 Theregy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD) Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (1sy years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 8.5 SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity output (MtC0z/TWh) 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	· -		_		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	83	•	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population) Description Perception Index (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Enteredom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Imports of major conventional weapons (ITV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 2.6 Exports of major conventional weapons (ITV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 2.6 Exports of major conventional weapons (ITV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 3.5 Satus of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism 3.1 SDGIT - Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) East work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 2. Ease of starting a business score 84.5 Ease of starting a business score							•	1
hygiene (per 100,000 population) Description of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst) Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MCO2/TWh) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD) Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growth (%) Addutts (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 • Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 • Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) 1.2 • Prison population, average of 5 years) 1.0 Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 1.0 Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant 1.2 • Population, 5 year average) 2.6 • Population, 5 year average) 2.6 • Population, 5 year average) 3.1 • Million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 3.1 • Million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 3.2 Satus of fundamental human rights treaties 9 • Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 → Political stability and abse		04		7			•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population, 5 year average) Energy intensity (Total electricity output (% of total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD) Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15) years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider 42.5 Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Access to electricity output (McCo2/TWh) 14.6 *** **Prison population, per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) O.4 **Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 **Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals ** **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		0.6	•	••			•	-
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (G7/thousand 2015 USD) Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growth (% total labor force) Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years) At prison population (per 100,000 persons) Inports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) 2.6 *** Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **								
Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to dean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 1.2 The population, 5 year average) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) O.4 SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Prison population (per 100,000 persons) Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) O.4 Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 4.1 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Independent of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison of the population of th	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy							
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Our emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtC02/TWh) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD) Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growth (%) Addutts (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population, 5 year average) 1.2 Timports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant Fixed to the conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant) Exports of major conventional verages) 2.6 Exports of major conventional verages) 5.2 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 0.4 Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 1.2 SDGIT - Partnerships for the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best o-100 worst)* 5. S	Access to electricity (% population)	99.9	•	1				
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) 14.6 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) 18.5 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 *** Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism -0.3 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1	•	1				
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD) 4.1 • • • million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted Growt	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	•	1	population, 5 year average)	2.6	•	••
Status of fundamental human rights treaties 9 0 0.3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			_	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	4.1	•	• •	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.4	•	••
Adjusted Growth (%) Adjusted	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						•	
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 10.3 10.5 10		-7.4	_		Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	•	7
institution or with a mobile -money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) 18.5 18.5 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 worst)* Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 24.5 35 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 62.0 7 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 63.0 7 64.0 7 65.0 7 65.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 60vernment Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Carporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* 62.0 7 62.0 62.0 7 62.0 62.0 7 62.0 62.0 7 62.0 62.0 7 62.0 62.0 7 62.0 62		-3.1	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Unemployment rate (% total labor force) 18.5 Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 0.3 0.5 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Labor freedom score Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score 84.5 Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best) 62.0 7 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 V Ease of starting a business score		42 5	•	1		0.0	_	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) 0.3 O3 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 6.9 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score 84.5 O3 O3 O3 O3 O4 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) O5 O6 O5 O7 O7 O7 O7 O7 O7 O7 O7 O7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•				_	
Labor freedom score 52.8 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 35 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) 84.5 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score 84.5 • • •			•		coree.renediational Education Specialing (70 ODF)	0.9	_	•
	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)		•	V				
Product concentration index, exports 0.2 • •	_	84.5	•					
	Product concentration index, exports	0.2	•	V				



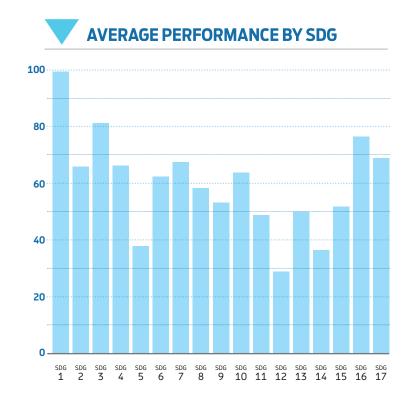
KUWAIT

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



































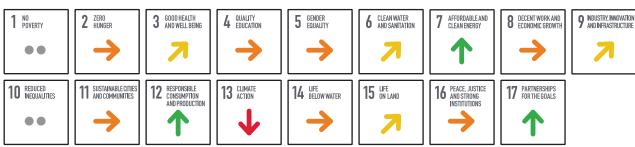




■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



KUWAIT

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	17.7	•	• •
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.6	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	99.5	•	1
CDC2 Zero Humany				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	131.8	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	•	1	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	•	1
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	V
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	37.9	•	Ψ.	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	10.5	•	^	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	1.0	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	•	Ψ.	CDC10 Poduced Incomplities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	Ψ.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA	•	••
			<u> </u>	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12	•	^	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 7.9		.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 1,00,000 population)	7.9 22.0			2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	60.7		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61		→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	INM		• •	Satisfaction with public transport (76)	01		•
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17/		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient		•					
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	104		↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	•	••
	15.43		.	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	57.8	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (hirths per 1,000 women ages 15–10)	81.0	•	^	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.8	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	7.9			Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	284.2	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.9 91		•• ↑	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	35.5	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)		•	.	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.0	•	••
	76 6.1		†	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	43.9	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	12.2	•		Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	1,308.1	•	1
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.7		↑	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age standardized salede rates (per 100,000 population)	2./			on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	56.7	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.8	•	4	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	25.6	•	V
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.1	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.4	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	4-7	•	•••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.2	•	••	population, 5 year average)	0.0		••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	55.3	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3		••
Harmonized Test Scores	383.4	•	••	cos crissions crissional infossituation of (19) capital)	0.5		
CDCE Condentervally				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	76.4	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	66.6	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	•	1
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	117.6	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	59.8	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	56.8	•	V	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	25.7	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.3	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	49.0	•	₩
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	4				
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	•	₩	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	5.2	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6	•	1
CDCC Class Water and Constation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	¥
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2075	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	9.1	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.1	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	90	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	287.9	•	7	Property Rights (1-7)	4.7	•	1
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	94	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42	•	₩.
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	• •	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	••
CDC7 Affordable and Clean Engress				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	34-3	•	$\mathbf{\downarrow}$
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	148	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	•	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.3	•	1	population, 5 year average)	3.6	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	8.6	•	• •	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	••
	0.0			Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.2	•	1
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (45 years and older) with an account at a hank or other financial	0.8	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	79.8	•	1			_	
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	6.8	•	į.	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)			7	Statistical Performance Index (worst o-100 best)	64.2	•	1
Labor freedom score	5.7 62.2	•	<i>→</i>	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.2	•	T
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	15.8		Ţ				
Ease of starting a business score	88.4	_	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	_	→				
	0.0	•	7				



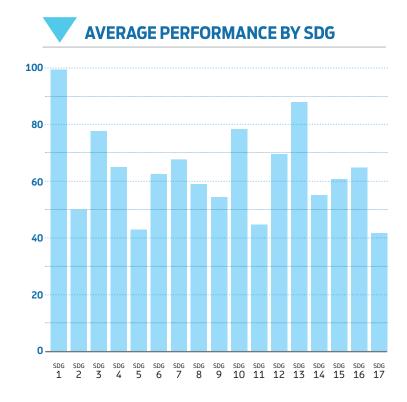
EBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



5 GENDER EQUALITY

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND









↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



LEBANON

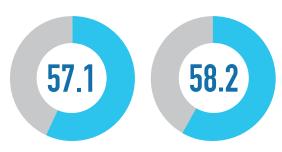
VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
0.2	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
0.9	•	1	(worst 0-100 best)	34.0	•	••
0.2	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	78.2	•	1
			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	42.8	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
5.7	•	1	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	•	7
	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	•	1
	•	• •	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	
	•	₩				
	•	^		0.3	•	→
			,			- 1
		-	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
2,2			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.3		
						••
20		Α.	of the confidence adjusted for top income (1 100)	30.2	•	•
			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
	_		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
			·	70.6		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			→
0.03	•	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55	•	v
			SDC12 - Pesponsible Consumption and Production	n		
			SDOIZ - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION			
			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	•	
16.44	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	•	••
76.4	•	\rightarrow	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	p.8	•	••
14.2	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	55-5	•	••
98.2	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9	•	••
82	•	\rightarrow				••
73	•	1				
	•	₩	,			¥
	•			374-3	•	•
2.8	•	1		8/ E		
			official data waste and other chemicals (70)	04.5		
			SDG13 – Climate Action			
NA	•	••	CO. emissions from fossil fuel combustion and coment production (#CO3/capita)	/ 1		→
						7
				0.9	•	••
	_					
					•	• •
			CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
309.9		••	SDC14 - Life Relow Water			
			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	••
	_				•	
				12.6	•	\rightarrow
			· · ·	33.1	•	\rightarrow
			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	34.7	•	V
4.7	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	1
0.3	•	\rightarrow				
1.4	•	••	SDG15 – Lite on Land			
31.6	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.6	•	
70	•	••	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		•	\rightarrow
			Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
				2	-	
92.6	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
98.5	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	•	1
58.8	•	• •				¥
38.2	•	••			_	Ť
	•				_	¥
	•	Ú.			-	
-5	•	•			•	••
0.0			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25	•	4
0.0	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	••
			Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	33.2	•	4
			Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.5	•	••
100.0	•	ጥ	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	92	•	••
NA	•	••	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
1.3	•	1	population, 5 year average)	0.8	•	••
5.1	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
3-9	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
			Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7	•	••
			Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.6	•	\rightarrow
-6.7	•	••	CROSS B. L. L. C. S. C. S.			
			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
44.8	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	72.8	•	
6.6	•	\rightarrow			•	1
	•	ŕ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			→
	•	Ų.	Severalization carear and concention specialing (70 opr)	0.0	_	7
7,19	_					
176	_	_				
17.6	•	→				
17.6 78.2 0.3	•	→ •• •				
	0.2 0.9 0.2 16.5 6.6 32.0 3.2 0.9 2.2 29 4.2 7.2 13.0 0.03 17.9 95.1 16.44 14.2 98.2 2.8 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	0.2 0.9 0.2 0.9 0.2 16.5 6.6 32.0 3.2 0.9 2.2 13.0 0.03 17.9 51 16.44 76.4 14.2 98.2 82 73 4 11.2 2.8 NA 99.8 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	0.9	The Times Higher Education Universities Rankings. Average score of top 3 universities (vious to - 100 best) (vious to - 100 best) Application using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 300 inhabitants) Logistics performance index Cultily of trade and transport- related infrinstructure (±-low to 5-high) Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Research and development expenditure (% GDP) 2.0	The Times Higher Education Universities Rankings Average score of top 3 universities (vocat to -too bess) 34.0	The Times Higher Education Universities Revising, Average score of top 5 universities (possible or scaled or scaled)



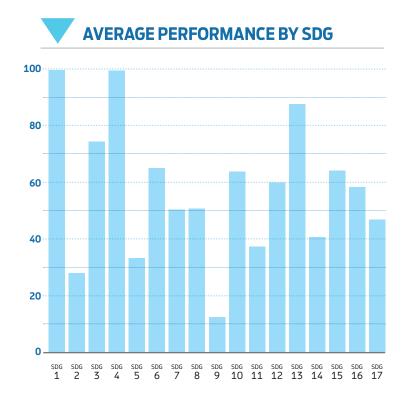
JBYA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

































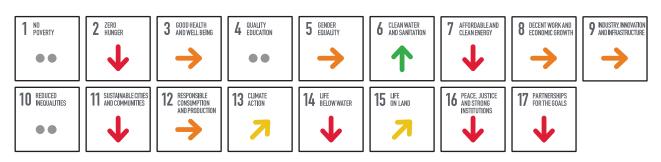




SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable





SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA	•		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		'	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.4	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	21.8	•	\rightarrow
CDC2 Z Illumina				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.8	•	• •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	• •	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	•	Ψ.
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.1	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2	•	• •	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.5	•	₩	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	•	₩	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	5.9	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	•	\rightarrow	and a last transfer			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA NA	•	• •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72	•	Ψ	Girii Coerricient adjusted for top income (1-100)	INA		••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	•	*	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.5		<u>,</u>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0		į.	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	55-5		V
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.07	•	^	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43		Ť
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	0.07			Satisfaction with public transport (70)	43	•	•
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.1	•	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	n		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	72	_	** ->	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	•	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	21.3 75.8	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9	•	• •
		•	↑	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.5	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7	•		Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	42.4	•	• •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		.1.	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	•	• •
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	•	V	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.7	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64	•	\rightarrow	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26.8	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	•	Ψ.	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	661.5	•	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.2	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.5	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	••		60		7
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	•	••	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.9		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	•	• •
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	NA	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	291.6	•	• •
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,089.1		• •
CDCE Condensionality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	22.7	•	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	• •
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	24	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	118.1	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	55.6	•	Ų.
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	52.1	•	V	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	34-5	•	₩
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.6	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$				
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→
CDCC Class Water and Constation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	2.5	•	• •
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	817.1	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees	86.7	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	58	•	• •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	5.0	•	1	Property Rights (1-7)	NA	•	• •
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17	•	\rightarrow
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.6	•	••	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	• •
SDS7 Afferdable and Slave 5:				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55.8	•	\rightarrow
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	12.6	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	67.0	•	₩	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	97	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA	•	••	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.4	•	₩	population, 5 year average)	0.4	•	• •
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	8.0	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.5	•	V
Adjusted Growth (%)	6.0	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	c= -	_					
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	65.7	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	19.4	•	V	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	21.4	•	V
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	•	• •
Labor freedom score	55.3	•	→				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	50.5	•	\rightarrow				
Ease of starting a business score	73.1	•	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.6	•	\rightarrow				



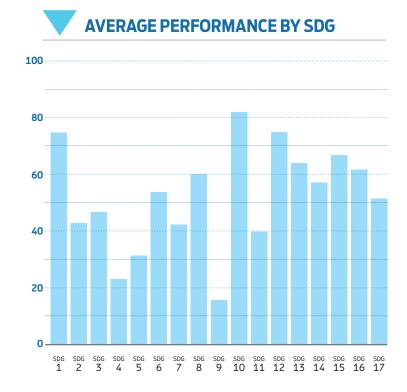
MAURITANIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS





























↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



MAURITANIA

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRENE
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	6.3	•	\rightarrow	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	25.7	•	Ψ.	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0	•	• •
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	15.9	•	\rightarrow	Population using the internet (%)	20.8	•	\rightarrow
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	55-5	•	1
				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			- 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.9	•	Ψ.	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	•	Ψ.
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.8	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.7	•	¥	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	•	Ψ.	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	NA	•	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	•	\rightarrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	•	\rightarrow	·			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	1.3 32.6	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	766	•	\rightarrow		52.0		••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32		÷	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.9	•	Á	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	89.0	•	7	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	50.4	•	\rightarrow
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	140						
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population	18.1	•	V	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	169		••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	•	
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.6			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.4		<i>→</i>	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4	•	••
Life expectancy at Dirth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)				Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	33.0		••
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	69.6	_	\rightarrow	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8		••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3	•	** •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.9	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	•					
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41	•	\rightarrow	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	40.5	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	•	7	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	13.7	•	→
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7.1	•	• •	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements	-0 -		
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.5	•	\rightarrow	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.7	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.9	•	7	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.9	•	Λ
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	63.9		••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	
			7	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	0.1		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9	•		population, 5 year average)	26,395.5		
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children) School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	10.5		• •	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		••
Harmonized Test Scores	5.8 342.1		••	coz emissions embodica imossicace exports (ng capita)	140		•
Halfforlized fest scores	342,1	•	•••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.8	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	30.4	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	67.9	•	Ä	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	61.2	•	- ↓
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	44.8	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	38.6	•	₩
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3	•	Ų.	Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.9	•	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	→				
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	17.8	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	21.7		V	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98		••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2		→
	90	_	•••	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	イ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						-	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.7	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.4	•	7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	9.9	•	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.2	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees	41.0	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	51	•	7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.6	•	1	Property Rights (1-7)	2.8	•	→
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	47	•	\rightarrow	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	65.6	•	• •
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0–100)	29	•	₩
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	38.6	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	12.6	•	••
	-			Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	32.5	•	₩
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	44.5	•	→	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	46	•	••
Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	44.5		→ →	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000	7-	-	
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	A6.6 NA	•	→	population, 5 year average)	0.4		
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA NA	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant	- 144	_	-
	NA NA			million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0		
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	-	• •	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10		••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.8	•	4
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.9	•	••				
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	20.9	•	₩	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	•	• •
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.7	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	48.1	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.5	•	↓
		•	V				
Labor freedom score	52.8	•	•				
	52.8 14.8		▼				
Labor freedom score							



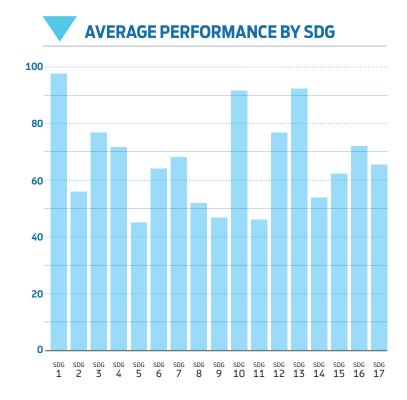
MOROCCO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



MOROCCO

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3	•	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	6.4	•	7	(worst 0-100 best)	21.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	5.0	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	74.4	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	64.9	•	1
			1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.3	•		related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	•	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	•	V	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.3	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.4	•	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	•	\rightarrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	1	·			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.8	•	••
		•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	39.8	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	•	^	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.6		<u>,</u>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
	21.4			2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	33.4	•	₩.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97.0	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55	•	\rightarrow
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.02	•	T		33		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and			•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population		•	1				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	49	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	•	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.96	•	A	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	•	\rightarrow	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	30.7	•	7	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.3	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70	•	1	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	56.0	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	11.2	•	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	7	•	• •	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	7.3	•	\rightarrow	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90.3	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6	•	Λ.	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	2.0	•	1
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.7	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.4	•	V	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	60.4	•	••	population, 5 year average)	1,673.1	. •	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	38.5	•	• •	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
Harmonized Test Scores	380.4	•	••	CDC14 Life Release Water			
SDSE Caralar Farrality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	•	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	72	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	71.2	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	55-3	•	Ψ.
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	30.8	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	43.2	•	Ψ.
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	70.8	•	₩
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$				
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.5	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	•	₩	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8	•	1
				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.8	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.5	•	^	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	50.8			Unsentenced detainees	23.4		<u>,</u>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4		••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	61	_	į.
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.0		*	Property Rights (1-7)			*
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)			†	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	5.3	_	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	71	_		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	96.1	_	·· 7
· ·	4.0			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40 NA	-	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1.9	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	oo J.
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.9	-	V
				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	233	•	• •
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.8	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.8	•	7	population, 5 year average)	0.7	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	18.5	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.4	•	• •	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	•	••
				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.3	•	\rightarrow
Adjusted Growth (%)	-4.0	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	28.6		••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	•	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	V	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.0	_	
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	10.1	•		Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		_	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	↑	GOVERNMENT LEGITI AND EGGERANT SPENDING (1/0 ODE)	7.4	•	\rightarrow
Labor freedom score	33.2	•	V				
	22.1	•	Ψ.				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)		_					
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	93	•	•• •				



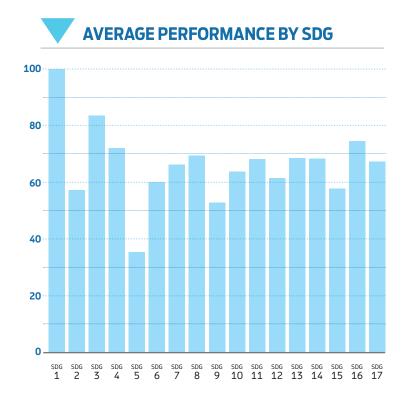
OMAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



OMAN

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE R	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	27.6	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.2	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	92.4	•	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-	109.1	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.8	•	→	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	•	1
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.4	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	•	÷
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	•	Ų.
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	13.4	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	1.7	•	\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	•	7	CDC10 Poduced Inequalities			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA	•	• •
	40	•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19 5.3		<u>,</u>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.4		<u>,</u>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.5	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	45.1	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.04	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73	•	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population	n) 17.8	•	1				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	54	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.59	•	↑ <i>></i> 7	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.7 15.8	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	73.9 12.7	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	49.4		••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1			SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.0	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69	•	\rightarrow	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	31.7	•	• •
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.9	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	21.6	•	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	10.1	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.5	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	72.9	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	•	<u> </u>	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	14.4	•	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.6	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	1.4	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.9	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	56.7	•	••	population, 5 year average)	1.3	•	• •
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	40.4	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4,896.1	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	423.5	•	••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1		••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	39.6	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.4	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	112.8	•	ŕ	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	66.2	•	Ų.
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	43.0	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	63.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2.3	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	1.2	•	••				
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.7	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	11.8	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					0.9	_	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.9	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	116.7	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	NA	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.4	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	NA		••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	55.5	•	\rightarrow	Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	•	1
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	54	•	1
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%) Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	NA (7.	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	43.4 NA	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA NA	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	95.2	•	†	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000		-	-
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.9	•	7	population, 5 year average)	6.8	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	6.9	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.1	•	••
SDC9 Decent Work and Economic Cross th				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	oo .l.
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.4	•	Ψ
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (45 years and older) with an associated a hank or other financial	-5.6	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	77.6	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	73.6 5.0	•	** •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.1	•	.	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	•	V
Labor freedom score	61.0	•	V				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	13.2	•	1				
Ease of starting a business score	93.5	•	••				
Product concentration index, exports	0.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$				



PALESTINE



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD































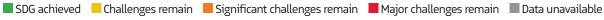














SDG TRENDS









































↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



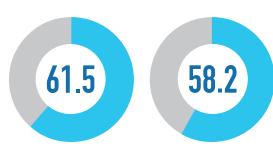
PALESTINE

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.5	•	↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	7.5	•	V	(worst 0-100 best)	NA	•	•••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	1.4	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	70.6	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.3	•	7
				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	••	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA	•	• •
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	•	••	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	•	\rightarrow				
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.3	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	33.7	•	••
			.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7		<u>,</u>	Annual mann concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.4		^	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	72.2		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•		2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	32.2	•	→ 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•	••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73	•	т
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population		•	••	SDUIZ – RESPONSIBIE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	NA	•	• •	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	•	
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	•	••	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.9	•	7	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
Jniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	NA	•	••	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	•	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	•	₩.	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	9.5	•	• •	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	50.3	•	••
SDC4 Quality Education				CDC12 Climata Astina			
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.5	•	1	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	NA	•	• •
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.3	•	• •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	58.1	•	• •	population, 5 year average)	588.1	•	
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	43.2	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
Harmonized Test Scores	412.3	•	• •				
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	61	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94.7	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	•	
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	25.9	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA	•	••	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.4	•	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	Ψ.				
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.7	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	•	••	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.4	•	→
CDCC Close Materiand Caritation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.8	•	↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.9	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	41.1	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	49.6	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8	•	• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	67		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.4	•	1	Property Rights (1-7)	NA	•	
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	NA	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		_	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of					95.9 NA	_	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	NA	•	••	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA 4.0	•	••
Marie Control Control		-		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	1.8	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	44.1	-	••
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	<u> </u>	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	••
				Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA NA	•	• •	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
, , , , ,	NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	22	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	NA	•	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	NA	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	9	•	••
	NΛ	_		Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-2.0	•	\rightarrow
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	25.0	_		-			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	25.0	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA	•	••
Jnemployment rate (% total labor force)	27.4	•	V	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	70.4	•	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	•	••
Labor freedom score	NA	•	••				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	42	•	Ψ.				
Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	70.2 0.2	•	•• ↑				

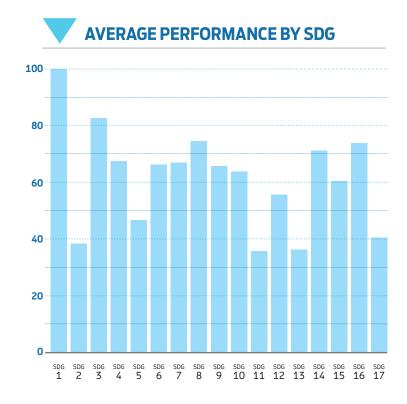


OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD































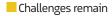












■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



QATAR

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA NA	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		ATING	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	(worst 0-100 best)	46.8		
Norking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.1	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	99.7	•	
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	124.8	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	••	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.4	•	
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.1	•	4	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.7	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	1.4	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	•	₩				
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	NA	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA	•	
4aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9	•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4		<u>,</u>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5		<u>,</u>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0		→	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	93.8		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA		••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	INA		••	Satisfaction with public transport (76)	05		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.3	•	1	SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Producti	on		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	47		••				_
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.27	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.2		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.7	_	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.6	•	1	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	13.6	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100			Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	66.7	•	
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98		<u>^</u>	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.1	•	
Iniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	96 68			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	33.2	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			→	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	32.7	•	
, , ,	6.4			Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	180.3	•	
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.6		** ^	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.7		'	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	73.7	•	
5DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	•	1	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	38.6	•	
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.6	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	94.8	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
ross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	62.5	•	• •	population, 5 year average)	52.1	•	
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	18.9	•	• •	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	101,832.5	•	
larmonized Test Scores	427.5	•	• •				
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			_
				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0	•	
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	68.9	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	120.2	•	↑	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.3	•	
latio of female to male labor force participation rate	59.8	•	4	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	72.8	•	
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.8	•	7	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.4	•	Ψ.				
Vomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.0	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	7.1	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	1.0	•	
fandatory paid maternity leave (days)	50	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic unitality water services (%)	100.0	•	†		2.1	_	_
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	432.4	•	••	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	70.0	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	43.5	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	83.6	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	92	•	
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	81		1	Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	•	
lortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of			•	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1		••	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	63	•	
	0.1	•		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.5	•	
	100.0	•	↑	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	100.0	-	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	47	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	98.5	•		Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
D2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.9	•	7	population, 5 year average)	36.9	•	
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.0	•	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	6.9	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	9	•	
djusted Growth (%)	0.7	•	0.0	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.7	•	
dults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	0./	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	65.9	•	• •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	NA	•	
nemployment rate (% total labor force)	3.5	•	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.0	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.3	•	^	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6		
abor freedom score	65.9	•	→	23. 2	4.0	•	
Inemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	0.4	•	ŕ				
iase of starting a business score	86.1	•	••				
		_	-				



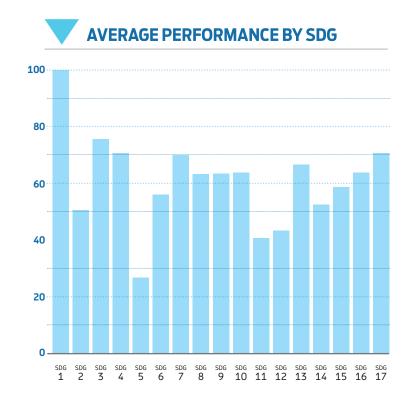
SAUDI ARABIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



SAUDI ARABIA

SDG1 – End Poverty		RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities		_	
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)* Vorking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	NA 0.1	•	•• ↑	(worst 0-100 best) Population using the internet (%)	47.8 95.7		··
vorking poor at FFF \$5.20 a day (70 or total employment)	0.1			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	116.9		<u>,</u>
5DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-	2201)	_	
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.8	•	1	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	•	1
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.6	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	1.4	•	\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	•	1				
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	•	\rightarrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA NA	•	• •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	NA	•	••
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7		.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.9	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	88.3	•	→
lew HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•	••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71	•	1
ige-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and							
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	84	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	•	
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	35.94	•	V	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3	•	••
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	•	7	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.6	•	••
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.1	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	72.3	•	••
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.1	•	••
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	•	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9	•	• •
Iniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	74	•	↑	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	23.2	•	••
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	•	1	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	838.2	•	1
iabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	15.8	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.4	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	62.4	•	••
5DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2	•	••	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	17.0		7
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	105.5	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	2.5		
ross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	21.8	•	••	population, 5 year average)	2.6	•	
chool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	70.9	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	220.7	•	
armonized Test Scores	399.0	•	••				
SDCE Condox Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.3	•	
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)*	43.6	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	•	\rightarrow
latio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	93.3	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.6	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	28.2	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	31.2	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.9	•	4
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Vomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%) Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	NA 0.0	-	••				
Andatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	1.8	•	••
nanuatory paid maternity leave (days)	70		•••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	•	1
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	883.3	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees	48.3		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	11.8	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	85		••
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	70.3	•	Ψ.	Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	•	1
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	57	•	\rightarrow	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	
fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	53	•	→
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	••
EDC7 Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	62.1	•	₩
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	•	••
ccess to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	↑	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	206	•	••
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.0	•	↑	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
D2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.4	•	1	population, 5 year average)	10.0	•	••
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	0.1	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	5.6	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	••
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	7 -0.7	•	
djusted Growth (%)	-1.9	•	••	r oritical stability and absence of violence/tentorism	-0./	•	•
dults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	7			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	71.7	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0		••
nemployment rate (% total labor force)	8.2	•	¥	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	63.4		•• 个
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1.2	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.1	•	Ţ
abor freedom score	63.3	•	V		<i>)</i>	_	•
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	28.6	•	\rightarrow				
	07.4						
ase of starting a business score	93.1	•	• •				



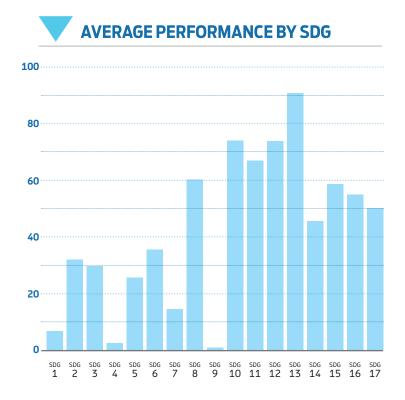
SOMALIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



SOMALIA

SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	60.9	•	↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities	TALUE	INAIZHO	TREAD
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	86.2	•	Ų.	(worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	85.9	•	\rightarrow	Population using the internet (%)	2.0	•	\rightarrow
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.5	•	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	••	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	•	7
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)*	0.0	•	••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.3	•	1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	•	7	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	NA	•	••
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.1	•	\rightarrow	CDC10 Deduced becomblified			
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	NA	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)*	NA 36.8	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829	•	→		5-1-	_	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.9	•	÷	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	117	•	À	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	258.0	•	\rightarrow	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	32.9	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.03	•	Á	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62	•	••
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and							
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population	21.8	•	V	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	on		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	213	•	••			•	
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.4		¥	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Nitrogon emissions embedied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9		••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	56.5	•	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.0 NA	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	97.6	•	→ →			_	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9.4	•	••	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) SO: emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.2	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	9.4 42		→	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	25		→ →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.8	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7		~	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index) Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA NA	•	••
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	5.1		••		NA		••
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	14.7		→	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	14./	_	7	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	35-3	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	•	••	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.0	•	1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	••
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.6	•	••	population, 5 year average)	6,715.4	•	
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)*	0.0	•	••
Harmonized Test Scores	NA	•	••				
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.5	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2.1	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	NA	•	••	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	61.1	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	30.1	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	9.4	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	•	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	1
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	NA	•	• •	CDCIE Life on Land			
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	16.8	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	•	••
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	98	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	52.4	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.3	•	\rightarrow			_	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.5		••	Homicides (per 100,000 population)*	4.3	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	NA o=	•	••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.0	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	85	•	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	22	•	<i>,</i>	Property Rights (1-7)	NA	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of		•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	3	•	••
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	86.6	•	••	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	12	•	\rightarrow
	0.00	_		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55-5	•	7
	75 -	_		Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	11.8	•	••
Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fields & technology for cooking (% population)	35.3	•	\rightarrow	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.3	_	→	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	NA NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDD (DDD)) (G1/thousand 2045 USD)	NA NA	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	INA	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	6 -2.5	•	
SDGG Decent Work and Leonornic Growth		•	••	r outdook stability and absence of violence/teriorism	-2.5	•	•
	NA			CDC17 Posturoushing fourths Cools			
Adjusted Growth (%) Adduts (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA 38.7	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		•	•• →	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*		•	•• ->
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	38.7	•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	0.0 19.6 NA	•	
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	38.7 13.1	•	\rightarrow	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	19.6	•	7
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	38.7 13.1 0.0	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	19.6	•	7
Adjusted Growth (%) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider Unemployment rate (% total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000) Labor freedom score	38.7 13.1 0.0 91.8	•	→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)* Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	19.6	•	7



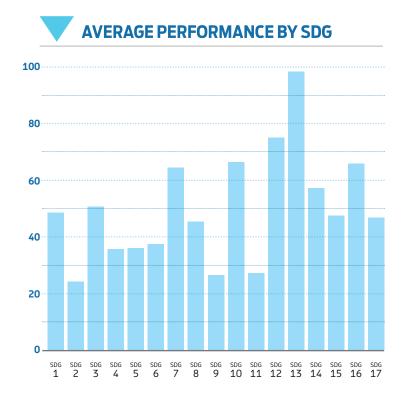
SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS











5 GENDER EQUALITY





















[↑] On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



SUDAN

	VALUE	KAIING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	IRE
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	21.9	•	V	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
overty headcount ratio at \$3,20/day (% population)	57.0	•	↓ →	(worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	•	••
/orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	21.5	•	7	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.9 37.9		→ >
5DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-	37.9		- /
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.4	•	V	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	•	1
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	•		Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	•	-
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA	•	••	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
ereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	•	\rightarrow	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.2	•	1
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index	NA		••				
luman Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.4	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.4	•	•
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	295	•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.3	•	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.2		→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	•	á	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67.0	•	1	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(μg/m3)	58.7	•	1
ew HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.08	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and							
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26	•	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	185	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	•	
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.76	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	•	\rightarrow	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.1	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	60.8	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.5	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
rcentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.0	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44	•	7	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	26.4	•	
ibjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	25.1	•	-
abetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	22.1	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	4.8	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	57.6	•	•
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
t primary enrollment rate (%)	67.1	•	1	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.5	•	
eracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	73.0	•	••	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	57-5	•	••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000		_	
oss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	47.4	•	••	population, 5 year average)	734.8	•	
hool enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	16.9	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
armonized Test Scores	379.6	•	• •				
DG5 – Gender Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	•	•
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	•	0
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	30.1	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0	•	_ ′
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	78.6	•	7	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45-3	•	
atio of female to male labor force participation rate	43.1	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	25.2	•	-
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5	•	••	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0	•	_ ′
atio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\rightarrow	CDCIE Life on Land			
omen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	11.9	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
roportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	NA	•	•
andatory paid maternity leave (days)	56	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	_
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.3	•	\rightarrow	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.6	•	\rightarrow	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1	•	
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	118.6	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees	20.4	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	71	•	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.0	•	↑	Property Rights (1-7)	NA NA	•	
gree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	34	•	4	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.3	•	
ortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16	•	_
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	17.3	•	••	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	15.3	•	
DC7 Affordable and Class Francis				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	55-3	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	1.4	•	
cess to electricity (% population)	59.8	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	52	•	
cess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	41.3	•	7	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.2	•	1	population, 5 year average)	0.2	•	
newable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	59.7	•	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
ergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	4.1	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	7	•	۰
ljusted Growth (%)	-10.2	•	••	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-1.8	•	
dults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	±4.E	_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	15.3	•	• •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
nemployment rate (% total labor force)	17.7	•	V	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	39.2	•	_
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.0	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.2	•	٠,
abor freedom score	60.4	•	1	, ,,			
	31.4	•	\rightarrow				
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	5						
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15–24) ase of starting a business score	76.7	•	···				





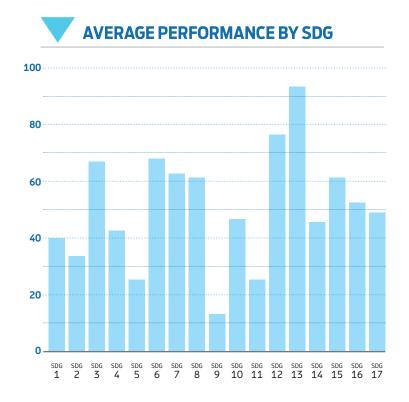
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































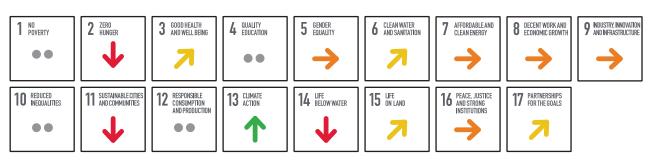




SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

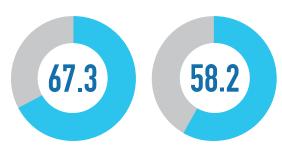
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRENI
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	NA	•	*	(worst 0-100 best) *	0.0	•	••
Norking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	53.8	•	•	Population using the internet (%) Mahila broadband subscriptions (acr 400 inhabitants)	34-3	•	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	11.5	•	v
	NA			Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport- related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2 5		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.5 0.0		÷
Prevalence of statisting (townleight-ion-age) in children trible is years of age (%)	27.9 11.5		••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		~
Prevalence of wasting in trinicient times 3 years of age (77) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8		¥	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value	0.0		•
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2		*	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	2.9		\rightarrow
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7		→ →	daded (Mogrammes of coz per constant 2010 054)	2.7		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	•	••	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	NA 16.	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	74	•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)	46.5	•	••
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31 10.8		†	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.5		.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0		÷	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	46.2		Ψ.
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15		•
New niv injections (per 1,000) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and	U	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15	•	••
	24.0			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	าท		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	_	\rightarrow				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	75	•	↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	•	••
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.94	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	•	••
ife expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	•	1	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.2	•	••
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	38.0	•	7	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	24.9	•	••
hirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	•	••
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.4	•	••
Iniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60	•	\rightarrow	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	NA	•	
subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	•	••	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	NA	•	
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	13.5	•	••	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
ge-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	2.1	•	1	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	53.9	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	72.4	•	• •				1
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.5	•	••	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	1.6	•	T
ower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8			CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.2	•	• •
			• •	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	5.5 40.1		••	population, 5 year average)	1,071.6	•	••
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) Harmonized Test Scores	NA		••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	••
iamonized rest stores	INM		•••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality							
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.5	•	• •
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	F7 7			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	••
9 1 1	53.3		\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	82.1		\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	37.3	•	\rightarrow
·	19.8		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	32.7	•	+
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.2	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	31.3	•	Ψ.
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.2	•	\rightarrow	CDCIE Life on Land			
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA	•	••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	10.3	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.1	•	
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	•	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.2	•	\rightarrow	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	•	
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	126	•	• •	Unsentenced detainees	50.5		••
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	32		••
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.9	•	1	Property Rights (1-7)	NA	_	••
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	56	•	••	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		_	
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	96 17	_	1
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	3.7	•	••		14	_	
			-	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA 72.6	•	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	72.6	•	\rightarrow
access to electricity (% population)	86.0	•	4	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	139.5	-	••
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.0	•	^	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	NA	•	••
iccess to clean rules & technology for cooking (% population) (2) emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.5	_	į.	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000		_	
tenewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)		_		population, 5 year average)	0.3	•	••
	4.3	_	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant		_	
inergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	9.8	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	10 -2.7	•	•• →
Adjusted Growth (%)	NA	•	••				
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	23.3	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.0	•	<u> </u>	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	26.5	•	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.7	•	••
	57.8	•	\rightarrow				
Labor freedom score							
Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	20.9	•	\rightarrow				
.abor reegom score Jnemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score Product concentration index, exports	20.9 80.1	•	→ •• ↑				



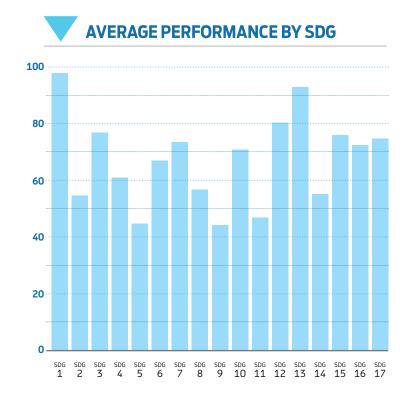
TUNISIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



































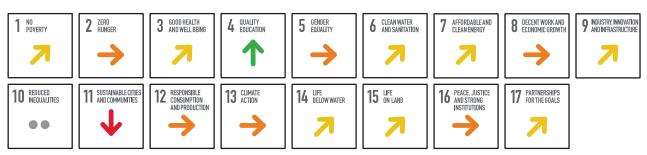




■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



TUNISIA

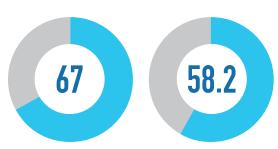
SDG1 – End Poverty	VALUE	RATING	TREND	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	2.9	•	\rightarrow	(worst 0-100 best)	17.7	•	••
Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.9	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	66.7	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.8	•	1
				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			100
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	•	1	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	•	↓
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5		V
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1		+	Research and development expenditure (% GDP) Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value	0.6	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.9	•	*	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.7		7
Cereal yield (t/ha) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.4		į.	added (kilogrammes of Co2 per Constant 2010 03\$)	0.7		-1
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2		* →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Tomas nopine zere (best 2) worst)				Palma ratio	1.3	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	40.0	•	••
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43	•	1				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.9	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	•	\rightarrow	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	40.3	•	\mathbf{V}
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.05	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43	•	\rightarrow
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and				specia in the second special in the second s			
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population) 16.1	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Productio	n		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	56	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	16.49	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	•	••
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.0	•	\rightarrow	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.4	•	••
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	7.9	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	•	••
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	•	••	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	•	••
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.7	•	••
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70	•	7	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	50.0	•	••
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	•	4	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	103.7	•	\rightarrow
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	8.5	•	<u>^</u>	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	3.2			on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	83.3	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7	•	
Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.2	•		CO ₂ emissions moniform institute combustion and certain production (cco2/capita)	2.7		→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.4	•	1	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	0.5		••
Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	44.6	•	••	population, 5 year average)	203.1		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	31.8	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
Harmonized Test Scores	384.1	•	••	coz emissions embodica imossiciaetexports («g/capita)	0.0	•	
SDCE Condex Equality				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.7	•	••
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	•	••
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	62.7	•	Ψ.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	81.3	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.2	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	36.1	•	V	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	46.0	•	7
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	24.9	•	¥	Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.1	•	7
Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0.3		-	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0 29.2		↑				
Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	30			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.3	•	••
Traindatory paid maternity cure (days)	50			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.1	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	т
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.3	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9	•	1		7.4		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	121.1	•	••	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees	3.1	•	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	50.9	•	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	10.1	•	^	Property Rights (1-7)	52 4.5	•	¥
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	60	•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	4·5 99.9	•	••
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	44	•	7
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1	•	••	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	1.8		
SDS7 Affectable and St. 5				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	29.5	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0.1	•	••
Access to electricity (% population)	99.8	•	1	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	195	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1	•	1	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.3	•	7	population, 5 year average)	0.6	•	••
Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	3.7	•	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.9	•	• •	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	••
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties	10	•	••
				Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	-0.6	•	7
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.9	•	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	=6 -			•			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	36.9	•	<i>≯</i> .1.	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)*	0.0	•	••
Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	16.7	•	↓	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	64.1	•	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.3	•	↑	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.8	•	1
Labor freedom score	49.7 36.3	•	¥				
Unampleyment youth total (% of total labor force ages 45-27)		-	~				
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) Ease of starting a business score	94.6		••				



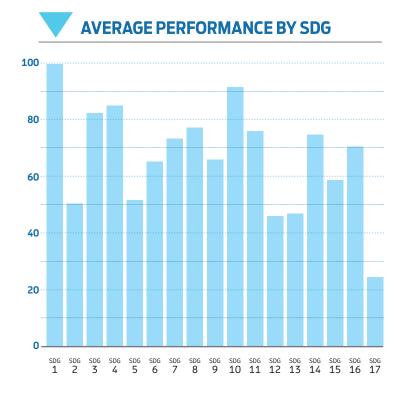
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD































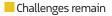












SDG achieved Challenges remain Significant challenges remain Major challenges remain Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS











5 GENDER EQUALITY













12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



[↑] On track or maintaining SDG achievement / Moderately improving > Stagnating V Decreasing • Data unavailable



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	0.3	•	†	(worst 0-100 best)	41.5	•	
Norking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	0.4	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	99.2	•	
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	239.9	•	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.1	•	1	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	•	
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	31.7	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value			
tereal yield (t/ha)	27.6	•	1	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	2.3	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.2	•	\rightarrow				
Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.3	•	^	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.2	•	•
Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1–100)*	26.0	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4		.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.5 1.0		.	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	/4.7		
					41.7 80		
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	NA	•	••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and			1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	nn		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		•			<i>)</i>		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	55	•	••	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	•	
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.9	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	22.5	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	•	7	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.0	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.9	•	1	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	43.4	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	•	••	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.2	•	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	•	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.4	•	
Jniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	76	•	↑	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	31.9	•	
iubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	•	1	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	582.6	•	
Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	16.3	•	• •	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements			
age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.2	•	\rightarrow	on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	91.2	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	•	1	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	10 F		
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.4				19.5		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	81.7	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	4.3		
ross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	94.2		••	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000	4.0		
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	NA NA	•	••	population, 5 year average)	1.9	•	
Harmonized Test Scores	448.0	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6587.0		
				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49) *	59-5	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	94.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	68.3	•	
atio of female to male labor force participation rate	55.7	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	74.3	•	
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50.0	•	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)*	0.0		
Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.3	•	\rightarrow	13/1306/15)	0.0	_	
Nomen (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	NA		••	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3		1				
Aandatory paid maternity leave (days)	45			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	4.6	•	
iandatory para maternity teave (days)	43			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	
Opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.6	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	•	
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1708	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	35.8		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8	•	••	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they		•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	91.4	•	\rightarrow	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	95 5.6		
egree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	79	•	^	Property Rights (1–7) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	_	
fortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100	_	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	0.1	•	••	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	71	-	
			-	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	42.7	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	1	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	NA 10=	•	
cess to electricity (% population) cess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)			+	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	107	•	
	98.5	_		Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
22 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1.5	-	\rightarrow	population, 5 year average)	10.4	•	
enewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2.7	•	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
nergy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.4	•	• •	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	1.1	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties Rolitical stability and absonce of violence/terrorism	6	•	
ljusted Growth (%)	-0.8	•	••	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.6	•	
dults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		-		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	88.2	•	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	98.3	•	
nemployment rate (% total labor force)	5.0	•	1	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	59.7	•	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	4.0	•	A	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	59-7 NA		
abor freedom score	81.6	•	1	corec.icricatarana caacation sperioling (70 apr.)	1101	-	
	7.3		1				
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)							
nemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) ase of starting a business score	94.8		••				



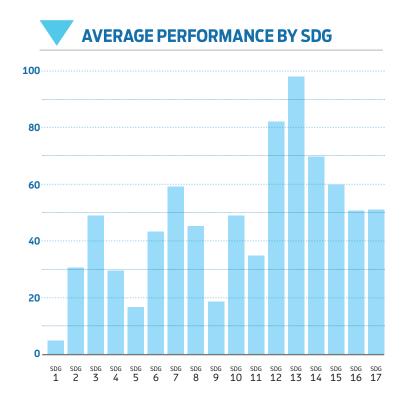
YEMEN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE REGIONAL SCORE



SDG RANKING [ARAB REGION]





CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































■ SDG achieved ■ Challenges remain ■ Significant challenges remain ■ Major challenges remain ■ Data unavailable



SDG TRENDS



↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement 7 Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable



YEMEN

DG1 – End Poverty		RATING		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	VALUE	RATING	TRE
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)*	NA	•	••	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities			
overty headcount ratio at \$3,20/day (% population)*	NA or a	•	V	(worst 0-100 best)*	0.0		۰
orking poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	85.1		•	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	26.7 6.0		-
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-	0.0		۰
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	• •	related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		2
evalence of andernourshment (% population) evalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.4		••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		_
evalence of stanting (townleight for age) in children ander 5 years of age (%)	16.4		••	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)*	0.0		
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.1		¥	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value	0.0	_	
real yield (t/ha)	0.8		Ť	added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2010 US\$)	0.5		_
ıstainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		Ť	daded (mog-diffries of corp per constant 2020 004)	0.5		
uman Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.1	•	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	1.6 49.0	•	۰
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	164	•	7		47		
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.7	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	•	\rightarrow	2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5)(µg/m3)	51.9	•	
w HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.04	•	Ť	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	37	•	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and				4	5,		
chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	30.6	•	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient	194		••			•	
ffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	29.36	•	V	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	-	
expectancy at birth (years)	66.6	•	,	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	-	
expectancy at bird (years) elescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	59.2	•	7	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.5	•	
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)		-	••	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.0	•	
ns attended by skilled nealth personnel (%) centage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	44.7 67	_		SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
			\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.8	•	
versal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	42	•	→	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	50.3	•	
pjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	•		Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	9.5	•	
oetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) -standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population)	5.4 7.1	•	V	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	58.2	•	
0G4 – Quality Education				SDG13 – Climate Action	5		
	_						
primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	•	• •	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.4	•	
racy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	77.0	•	••	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.1	•	
er secondary completion rate (%)	53.1	•	• •	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000			
ss enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	1.6	•	• •	population, 5 year average)	207.1	•	
ool enrollment, tertiary (% gross) monized Test Scores	10.2 321.3	•	••	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
	,,,,		•••	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	•	
married or in unions, ages 15-49)	40.5	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.2	•	
io of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	56.9	•	1	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5	•	
io of female to male labor force participation rate	8.6	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	59.5	•	
ts held by women in national parliaments (%)	0.3	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.6	•	
io of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.1	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$				
men (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	9.4	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
portion of women in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million)	0.0	•	
ndatory paid maternity leave (days)	70	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	19.4 0.9		
ulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.5	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.1	•	÷		4.0	_	
shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	169.8	•	••	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	•	
nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••	Unsentenced detainees	70.9	•	
ce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.6		↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they	52	•	
ree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	36		Ų.	Property Rights (1-7)	3.2	•	
tality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of	50	_	•	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	30.7	•	
hygiene (per 100,000 population)	10.2			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	15	•	
1.70 c. 10 100,000 population)	10.6	_	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	NA	•	
0G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	58.3	•	
	<i>(c -</i>		V	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	12.5	•	
ess to electricity (% population)	62.0	-		Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	54	•	
ess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	64.9	•	→ .l.	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000			
emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2.3	•	Ψ.	population, 5 year average)	0.0	•	
ewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	13.4	-	••	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant			
rgy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	1.5	•	••	million USD per 100,000 population, 5 year average)*	0.0	•	
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Status of fundamental human rights treaties Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	9 -2.7	•	
usted Growth (%)	NA	•	••		L./	•	
Its (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	٠.	_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	6.4	•	••	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)*	0.0	•	
employment rate (% total labor force)	13.4	•	V	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	36.8	•	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	0.1	•	1	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.6	•	
or freedom score	57.7	•	7				
employment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) e of starting a business score	24 76.8	•	→				



PART 4 INIDIC AT

INDICATOR PROFILES







POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT \$1.90/DAY (% POPULATION)



POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT \$3.20/DAY (% POPULATION)



WORKING POOR AT PPP\$3.20 A DAY (% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)



PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT (% POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.1		↑
Tunisia	0.2	•	1
United Arab Emirates	0.2	•	↑
Algeria	0.4		1
Morocco	0.3		1
0man*	NA		• •
Lebanon	0.2		1
Egypt	2.4		4
Qatar*	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia*	NA	•	••
Kuwait*	NA		• •
Iraq	2.0		4
Bahrain*	NA		• •
Libya*	NA		• •
Mauritania	6.3		\rightarrow
Djibouti	13.1		7
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Sudan	21.9		4
Yemen*	NA		••
Comoros	22.4	•	4
Somalia	60.9		4
Palestine	0.5		1

Source: World Data Lab Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

VALUE	RATING	TREND
4.8		\rightarrow
2.9		\rightarrow
0.3	•	↑
2.9		\rightarrow
6.4		7
NA		••
0.9		1
24.8		4
NA		••
NA	•	••
NA		••
19.6		4
NA		• •
NA		••
25.7		4
33.1		7
NA	•	••
57.0		4
NA		• •
40.8		4
86.2		4
	4.8 2.9 0.3 2.9 6.4 NA 0.9 24.8 NA NA 19.6 NA NA S5.7 33.1 NA 57.0 NA 40.8	4.8 2.9 0.3 2.9 6.4 NA 0.9 24.8 NA NA NA 19.6 NA NA 25.7 33.1 NA 57.0 NA 40.8

Source: World Data Lab Reference year: 2021 Trends years: 2015 - 2021

7.5

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.4		1
Tunisia	0.9		↑
United Arab Emirates	0.4	•	↑
Algeria	1.3		1
Morocco	5.0		↑
Oman	0.2		1
Lebanon	0.2		↑
Egypt	11.9		\rightarrow
Qatar	0.1		1
Saudi Arabia	0.1	•	↑
Kuwait	0.6		1
Iraq	6.8		7
Bahrain	NA		• •
Libya	0.4	•	1
Mauritania	15.9		→
Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	53.8	•	4
Sudan	21.5		7
Yemen	85.1	•	4
Comoros	29.3		→
Somalia	85.9		\rightarrow
Palestine	1.4		1

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data)/ILO data Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

CO	UNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jo	rdan	8.5		→
Τι	ınisia	2.5		1
Ar	nited ab nirates	3.1	•	↑
Αl	geria	2.8		1
М	orocco	4.3	•	1
Or	man	7.8		→
Le	banon	5.7		1
Eg	gypt	4.7		1
Qa	atar	NA		••
	audi abia	4.8	•	↑
Κι	uwait	2.5		1
Ir	aq	23.7		1
Ba	ahrain	NA		••
Lil	bya	NA		••
M	auritania	11.9		4
Dj	ibouti	NA		••
Ar	rian ab epublic	NA	•	••
Su	udan	12.4		1
Ye	men	NA		••
Co	moros	NA		••
Sc	malia	NA		••
Pa	alestine	NA		••

Source: FAO Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



[•] SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point



PREVALENCE OF STUNTING (LOW HEIGHT-FOR-AGE) IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)



PREVALENCE OF WASTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE (%)



PREVALENCE OF OBESITY, BMI ≥ 30 (% ADULT POPULATION)



CEREAL YIELD (T/HA)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	7.8		• •
Tunisia	8.4	•	• •
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Algeria	11.7		••
Morocco	15.1		••
Oman	11.4	•	• •
Lebanon	16.5		••
Egypt	22.3		••
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	9.3	•	••
Kuwait	6.4		••
Iraq	12.6		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Libya	38.1		••
Mauritania	22.8	•	••
Djibouti	33.5		••
Syrian Arab Republic	27.9	•	••
Sudan	38.2		••
Yemen	46.4	•	••
Comoros	31.1		••
Somalia	25.3	•	• •
Palestine	7.4		••

Source: UNICEF et. al. Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.4		• •
Tunisia	2.1	•	••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Algeria	4.1		••
Morocco	2.6		••
Oman	9.3		• •
Lebanon	6.6		••
Egypt	9.5		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	11.8	•	••
Kuwait	2.5		••
Iraq	3.0		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Libya	10.2	•	••
Mauritania	11.5		••
Djibouti	21.5		••
Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	•	••
Sudan	16.3		••
Yemen	16.4		• •
Comoros	11.2		• •
Somalia	14.3		••
Palestine	1.2		••

Source: UNICEF et. al. Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	35.5		4
Tunisia	26.9		4
United Arab Emirates	31.7	•	+
Algeria	27.4		4
Morocco	26.1		4
Oman	27.0		†
Lebanon	32.0	•	4
Egypt	32.0		4
Qatar	35.1		4
Saudi Arabia	35.4	•	4
Kuwait	37.9		4
Iraq	30.4	•	4
Bahrain	29.8		+
Libya	32.5		
Mauritania	12.7		4
Djibouti	13.5		4
Syrian Arab Republic	27.8	•	4
Sudan	NA		••
Yemen	17.1		+
Comoros	7.8		↑
Somalia	8.3		↑
Palestine	NA		••

Source: WHO Reference year: 2016 Trends years: 2013 - 2016

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.5		4
Tunisia	1.4		1
United Arab Emirates	27.6	•	↑
Algeria	1.8		1
Morocco	2.3		↑
0man	13.4		1
Lebanon	3.2		1
Egypt	7.1		1
Qatar	8.7		1
Saudi Arabia	5.6	•	↑
Kuwait	10.5		1
Iraq	2.6		1
Bahrain	NA		• •
Libya	0.7	•	+
Mauritania	1.3		4
Djibouti	2.1		7
Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	•	→
Sudan	0.7		\rightarrow
Yemen	0.8		4
Comoros	1.4	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	0.8		7
Palestine	1.8		••

Source: FAO Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



[•] SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point



SUSTAINABLE **NITROGEN** MANAGEMENT INDEX



HUMAN TROPHIC LEVEL (BEST 2 - 3 WORST)



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.6		1
Tunisia	1.0		4
United Arab Emirates	1.2	•	→
Algeria	0.7		→
Morocco	0.8		\rightarrow
0man	0.7		7
Lebanon	0.9	•	4
Egypt	0.6		+
Qatar	1.0		4
Saudi Arabia	0.6	•	↑
Kuwait	0.7		4
Iraq	8.0	•	7
Bahrain	0.9		4
Libya	0.9		\rightarrow
Mauritania	0.9		\rightarrow
Djibouti	1.2		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	0.7	•	→
Sudan	NA		••
Yemen	0.8	•	4
Comoros	0.9		→
Somalia	1.1	•	→

Source: Zhang and
Davidson (2016)
Reference year: 2015
Trends years: 2012 - 2015

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.2		1
Tunisia	2.2		\rightarrow
United Arab Emirates	2.3	•	↑
Algeria	2.2		1
Morocco	2.2		1
Oman	2.3		7
Lebanon	2.2		1
Egypt	2.2		1
Qatar	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia	2.3	•	→
Kuwait	2.2		4
Iraq	2.1		1
Bahrain	NA		••
Libya	2.2		••
Mauritania	2.3		\rightarrow
Djibouti	2.1		1
Syrian Arab Republic	2.2	•	••
Sudan	2.4		••
Yemen	2.1		1
Comoros	2.1	•	••
Somalia	NA		••
- 1		_	

Source: Bonhommeau et al. (2013) Reference year: 2017 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

2.2

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	46		↑
Tunisia	43		↑
United Arab Emirates	3	•	↑
Algeria	112		\rightarrow
Morocco	70	•	1
0man	19		1
Lebanon	29		↑
Egypt	37		↑
Qatar	9		1
Saudi Arabia	17	•	↑
Kuwait	12		1
Iraq	79		1
Bahrain	14		↑
Libya	72	•	↑ ↓ →
Mauritania	766	•	
Djibouti	248		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	31	•	↑
Sudan	295		7
Yemen	164	•	7
Comoros	273		→
Somalia	829		→
Palestine	27	•	↑

Source: WHO Reference year: 2017 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	9.2		1
Tunisia	11.9		1
United Arab Emirates	4.0	•	↑
Algeria	16.3		+
Morocco	13.6		1
Oman	5.3		1
Lebanon	4.2	•	↑
Egypt	11.1		1
Qatar	3.4		1
Saudi Arabia	3.7	•	↑
Kuwait	4.5		1
Iraq	15.3		1
Bahrain	2.9	•	↑
Libya	6.5		1
Mauritania	32.0		→
Djibouti	30.5		7
Syrian Arab Republic	10.8	•	↑
Sudan	27.2		\rightarrow
Yemen	26.7	•	4
Comoros	29.8		7
Somalia	36.9		\rightarrow
Palestine	10.7		1

Source: UNICEF et. al. Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement >Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓Decreasing •• Data unavailable	





MORTALITY RATE, UNDER-5 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



NEW HIV INFECTIONS (PER 1,000)



AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE, CANCER, DIABETES, AND CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE IN POPULATIONS AGE 30-70 YEARS (PER 100,000 POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATIN
Jordan	15.6	•	↑	Jordan	5.5	•	1	Jordan	NA		••	Jordan	19.2	•
Tunisia	16.9		1	Tunisia	35.0		→	Tunisia	0.05		↑	Tunisia	16.1	•
United Arab Emirates	7.5	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	1.0	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••	United Arab Emirates	16.8	•
Algeria	23.3	•	1	Algeria	61.0		7	Algeria	0.05	•	↑	Algeria	14.2	•
Morocco	21.4		1	Morocco	97.0		→	Morocco	0.02		1	Morocco	12.4	
0man	11.4		↑	0man	8.5	•	1	Oman	0.04	•	1	0man	17.8	•
Lebanon	7.2	•	1	Lebanon	13.0	•	→	Lebanon	0.03		1	Lebanon	17.9	•
Egypt	20.3	•	↑	Egypt	12.0	•	1	Egypt	0.05		1	Egypt	27.7	•
Qatar	6.5		1	Qatar	35.0		→	Qatar	NA		• •	Qatar	15.3	
Saudi Arabia	6.6	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	9.9	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••	Saudi Arabia	16.4	•
Kuwait	7.9		1	Kuwait	22.0		→	Kuwait	NA		• •	Kuwait	17.4	
Iraq	25.9	•	1	Iraq	41.0	•	→	Iraq	NA		• •	Iraq	21.3	•
Bahrain	6.9		1	Bahrain	12.0		1	Bahrain	NA		• •	Bahrain	11.3	
Libya	11.5	•	†	Libya	59.0		Ţ	Libya	0.07	•	1	Libya	20.1	
Mauritania	72.9		7	Mauritania	89.0		7	Mauritania	NA		• •	Mauritania	18.1	
Djibouti	57.5		7	Djibouti	234.0		1	Djibouti	0.14	•	1	Djibouti	19.6	
Syrian Arab Republic	21.5	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	19.0	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	0	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	21.8	•
Sudan	58.4		7	Sudan	67.0		1	Sudan	0.08		↑	Sudan	26	
Yemen	58.4		4	Yemen	48.0		→	Yemen	0.04		↑	Yemen	30.6	
Comoros	62.9	•	7	Comoros	35.0	•	→	Comoros	0		1	Comoros	22.9	•
Somalia	117.0		7	Somalia	258.0		→	Somalia	0.03		1	Somalia	21.8	•
Palestine	19.4		↑	Palestine	0.5		1	Palestine	NA		• •	Palestine	NA	

• SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



^{*} Imputed data point



AGE-STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE ATTRIBUTABLE TO HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION AND AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



TRAFFIC DEATHS RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)



ADOLESCENT FERTILITY RATE (BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN AGES 15-19)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	51	•	• •
Tunisia	56	•	• •
United Arab Emirates	55	•	••
Algeria	50		• •
Morocco	49		• •
Oman	54		• •
Lebanon	51		••
Egypt	109		••
Qatar	47		• •
Saudi Arabia	84	•	••
Kuwait	104		••
Iraq	75		• •
Bahrain	40		• •
Libya	72		••
Mauritania	169		••
Djibouti	159		• •
Syrian Arab Republic	75	•	••
Sudan	185		• •
Yemen	194		• •
Comoros	172		••
Somalia	213		••
5 1 11			

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2016
Trends years: NA

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	16		1
Tunisia	16.49		↑
United Arab Emirates	8.91	•	↑
Algeria	20.9		\rightarrow
Morocco	16.96		7
Oman	10.59		1
Lebanon	16.44		4
Egypt	10.1		1
Qatar	7.27		1
Saudi Arabia	35.94	•	4
Kuwait	15.43		1
Iraq	27.29		4
Bahrain	5.18		1
Libya	21.3		7
Mauritania	25.6	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	23.5		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	14.94	•	↑
Sudan	26.76		4
Yemen	29.36		4
Comoros	26.57	•	→
Somalia	27.4		4
Palestine	NA		••

Source: WHO
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	77.9		→
Tunisia	77.0		\rightarrow
United Arab Emirates	76.1	•	Я
Algeria	77.1		7
Morocco	73.0		→
Oman	73.9		7
Lebanon	76.4		→
Egypt	71.8		7
Qatar	77.2		7
Saudi Arabia	74.3	•	7
Kuwait	81.0		1
Iraq	72.4		7
Bahrain	75.8		4
Libya	75.8		7
Mauritania	68.4		→
Djibouti	65.8		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	72.7	•	↑
Sudan	69.1		→
Yemen	66.6	•	4
Comoros	67.4		→
Somalia	56.5		→
Palestine	NA		••

Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	25.8		1
Tunisia	7.9		1
United Arab Emirates	5.9	•	↑
Algeria	9.8		1
Morocco	30.7	•	7
0man	12.7		1
Lebanon	14.2		1
Egypt	53.1	•	\rightarrow
Qatar	9.6		1
Saudi Arabia	7.1	•	↑
Kuwait	7.9		1
Iraq	71.7	•	\rightarrow
Bahrain	13.2		↑
Libya	5.7		
Mauritania	69.6		\rightarrow
Djibouti	18.4		1
Syrian Arab Republic	38.0	•	7
Sudan	60.8		1
Yemen	59.2		7
Comoros	64.1	•	7
Somalia	97.6		\rightarrow
Palestine	51.9	•	71

Source: UNDESA Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

●SDG achieved ●Challenges remain ●Significant challenges remain ●Major challenges remain ●Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL (%)



PERCENTAGE OF SURVIVING INFANTS WHO RECEIVED 2 WHO-RECOMMENDED VACCINES (%)



UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE TRACER INDEX (0-100)



SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING (AVERAGE LADDER SCORE, 0-10)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	G TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREN
Jordan	99.7	•	••	Jordan	87		+	Jordan	76	•	7	Jordan	4.1	•	+
Tunisia	73.6		• •	Tunisia	92		1	Tunisia	70		7	Tunisia	4.7		4
United Arab Emirates	99.9	•	••	United Arab Emirates	99	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	76	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	6.3	•	1
Algeria	96.6		• •	Algeria	80		4	Algeria	78		↑	Algeria	4.7		4
Morocco	73.6		• •	Morocco	99		1	Morocco	70		1	Morocco	4.8		4
Oman	99.1		• •	Oman	99		1	Oman	69		→	Oman	6.9		0 0
Lebanon	98.2		• •	Lebanon	82		\rightarrow	Lebanon	73		↑	Lebanon	4		1
Egypt	91.5		••	Egypt	95	•	1	Egypt	68		7	Egypt	4.5		1
Qatar	100		• •	Qatar	98		1	Qatar	68		→	Qatar	6.4		0 0
Saudi Arabia	98	•	••	Saudi Arabia	95	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	74	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	6.6	•	1
Kuwait	99.9		• •	Kuwait	91	•	1	Kuwait	76		1	Kuwait	6.1		1
Iraq	95.6	•	••	Iraq	82		1	Iraq	61		7	Iraq	4.7		7
Bahrain	99.7		• •	Bahrain	99		↑	Bahrain	77		↑	Bahrain	6.2		1
Libya	99.9		••	Libya	73		4	Libya	64		→	Libya	5.3		4
Mauritania	69.3		• •	Mauritania	78		↑	Mauritania	41		→	Mauritania	4.2		7
Djibouti	87.4		• •	Djibouti	83		1	Djibouti	47		7	Djibouti	4.4		• •
Syrian Arab Republic	96.2	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	54	•	7	Syrian Arab Republic	60	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	•	••
Sudan	77.5		••	Sudan	90	•	↑	Sudan	44		7	Sudan	4.1		• •
Yemen	44.7	•	• •	Yemen	67		→	Yemen	42		\rightarrow	Yemen	4.2		1
Comoros	82.2		••	Comoros	90		↑	Comoros	52		7	Comoros	4.6		• •
Somalia	9.4		• •	Somalia	42		→	Somalia	25		\rightarrow	Somalia	4.7		• •
Palestine	99.6		• •	Palestine	99		1	Palestine	NA		• •	Palestine	4.5		4

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2015 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

Source: WHO and UNICEF Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Source: WHO Reference year: 2017 Trends years: 2010 - 2017

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



^{*} Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.





DIABETES PREVALENCE (% OF POPULATION AGES 20 TO 79)



AGE-STANDARDIZED SUICIDE RATES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



NET PRIMARY ENROLLMENT RATE (%)



LITERACY RATE OF 15-24 YEAR OLDS, BOTH SEXES (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TRE
Jordan	12.7		• •	Jordan	2.0		1	Jordan	81.3		↑	Jordan	99.3	•	• •
Tunisia	8.5		••	Tunisia	3.2		1	Tunisia	99.0		1	Tunisia	96.2		•
United Arab Emirates	16.3	•	••	United Arab Emirates	5.2	•	→	United Arab Emirates	99.8	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	99.4	•	• (
Algeria	6.7		••	Algeria	2.6		1	Algeria	99.6	•	1	Algeria	97.4	•	•
Morocco	7		• •	Morocco	7.3		\rightarrow	Morocco	99.6		1	Morocco	97.7		•
Oman	10.1		••	Oman	4.5		1	Oman	97.2	•	1	Oman	98.6		
Lebanon	11.2		• •	Lebanon	2.8		1	Lebanon	NA		• •	Lebanon	99.8		•
Egypt	17.2		• •	Egypt	3.4		1	Egypt	99.3		1	Egypt	88.2		•
Qatar	15.6		• •	Qatar	4.7		1	Qatar	98.1		1	Qatar	94.6		•
Saudi Arabia	15.8	•	••	Saudi Arabia	5.4	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	98.2	•	••	Saudi Arabia	99.3	•	•
Kuwait	12.2		• •	Kuwait	2.7		1	Kuwait	82.8		4	Kuwait	99.1		•
Iraq	8.8		• •	Iraq	4.7		1	Iraq	92.8	•	• •	Iraq	93.5	•	•
Bahrain	15.6		••	Bahrain	7.2		4	Bahrain	97.7		1	Bahrain	99.7		•
Libya	10.2		••	Libya	4.5		1	Libya	NA		• •	Libya	99.6		•
Mauritania	7.1		• •	Mauritania	5.5		\rightarrow	Mauritania	76.9		7	Mauritania	63.9		•
Djibouti	5.1		••	Djibouti	12.0		4	Djibouti	67.0		7	Djibouti	NA		•
Syrian Arab Republic	13.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	2.1	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	72.4	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	92.5	•	•
Sudan	22.1		••	Sudan	4.8		1	Sudan	67.1		1	Sudan	73.0		•
Yemen	5.4		• •	Yemen	7.1		4	Yemen	84.4		• •	Yemen	77.0		•
Comoros	12.3		••	Comoros	8.5		\rightarrow	Comoros	81.8	•	+	Comoros	78.3		•
Somalia	5.1		• •	Somalia	14.7		\rightarrow	Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	NA		•
Palestine	9.5	•	••	Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	96.5		↑	Palestine	99.3		•

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

Source: WHO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





LOWER SECONDARY COMPLETION RATE (%)



GROSS ENROLLMENT RATIO, PRE-PRIMARY (% OF PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN)



SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TERTIARY (% GROSS)



HARMONIZED **TEST SCORES**

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND
Jordan	64.3		4	Jordan	31.5		• •	Jordan	34.4		• •	Jordan	430.0	•	••
Tunisia	77.4	•	1	Tunisia	44.6		••	Tunisia	31.8		••	Tunisia	384.1		••
United Arab Emirates	81.7	•	••	United Arab Emirates	94.2	•	••	United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••	United Arab Emirates	448.0	•	••
Algeria	82.9		↑	Algeria	79.1	•	••	Algeria	51.4		••	Algeria	374.1	•	• •
Morocco	64.4		4	Morocco	60.4		••	Morocco	38.5		• •	Morocco	380.4		• •
0man	105.9		1	0man	56.7	•	••	Oman	40.4	•	• •	Oman	423.5		• •
Lebanon	NA		• •	Lebanon	NA		• •	Lebanon	NA		• •	Lebanon	389.9		• •
Egypt	88.4	•	↑	Egypt	29.3		• •	Egypt	35.2		• •	Egypt	356.0		••
Qatar	94.8		↑	Qatar	62.5		• •	Qatar	18.9		• •	Qatar	427.5		• •
Saudi Arabia	105.5	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	21.8	•	••	Saudi Arabia	70.9	•	••	Saudi Arabia	399.0	•	••
Kuwait	92.4		1	Kuwait	60.2		• •	Kuwait	55.3		• •	Kuwait	383.4		• •
Iraq	48.4		••	Iraq	NA		••	Iraq	NA		••	Iraq	363.4		• •
Bahrain	93.5		1	Bahrain	52.6		••	Bahrain	55.6		• •	Bahrain	451.7		• •
Libya	NA		••	Libya	NA		• •	Libya	NA		••	Libya	NA		• •
Mauritania	45.9		7	Mauritania	10.5		••	Mauritania	5.8		• •	Mauritania	342.1		••
Djibouti	49.8		\rightarrow	Djibouti	11.6		••	Djibouti	5.3		••	Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	53.8	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	5.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	40.1	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Sudan	57.5		• •	Sudan	47.4		••	Sudan	16.9		• •	Sudan	379.6		••
Yemen	53.1		• •	Yemen	1.6		• •	Yemen	10.2		• •	Yemen	321.3		• •
Comoros	48.3		• •	Comoros	21.8		••	Comoros	9.0		••	Comoros	392.2		• •
Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	5.6		••	Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	NA		• •
Palestine	93.5		1	Palestine	58.1		••	Palestine	43.2		••	Palestine	412.3		••
Source: UN Reference Trends yea	year: 2		019	Source: UN Reference Trends yea	уеаг: 2	020		Source: Wo Developmo Reference Trends yea	ent Indi year: 2	cator		Source: W (Human Ca Reference Trends yea	apital Ir e year: 2	idex)	



^{*} Imputed data point





DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY MODERN METHODS (% WOMEN MARRIED OR IN UNIONS, AGES 15-49)



RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF POPULATION AGE 25 AND ABOVE



RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	56.7		4
Tunisia	62.7		4
United Arab Emirates*	59.5	•	→
Algeria	77.2		7
Morocco	72		→
0man	39.6		\rightarrow
Lebanon*	60.6		\rightarrow
Egypt	80		1
Qatar	68.9		→
Saudi Arabia*	43.6	•	→
Kuwait*	66.6		\rightarrow
$Iraq^*$	53.7		\rightarrow
Bahrain*	58.9	•	\rightarrow
Libya	24		\rightarrow
Mauritania	30.4		\rightarrow
Djibouti*	48.8		7
Syrian Arab Republic	53.3	•	→
Sudan	30.1		\rightarrow
Yemen	40.5	•	→
Comoros	28.8		
Somalia	2.1		→

Source: UNDESA
Reference year: 2019
Trends years: NA

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	96.3		1
Tunisia	81.3		\rightarrow
United Arab Emirates	94.4	•	\
Algeria	92.8		1
Morocco	71.2		1
Oman	112.8		1
Lebanon	95.5		→
Egypt	84.0		7
Qatar	120.2		1
Saudi Arabia	93.3	•	↑
Kuwait	117.6		1
Iraq	69.8		\rightarrow
Bahrain	93.8		4
Libya	118.1		1
Mauritania	67.9		7
Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	82.1	•	→
Sudan	78.6		7
Yemen	56.9		1
Comoros	66.7		→
Somalia	NA		••
Palestine	94.7		7

Source: UNDESA Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	22.8		\rightarrow
Tunisia	36.1		4
United Arab Emirates	55.7	•	→
Algeria	25.1		\rightarrow
Morocco	30.8	•	4
0man	43.0		7
Lebanon	32.0		\rightarrow
Egypt	25.9		4
Qatar	59.8		4
Saudi Arabia	28.2	•	→
Kuwait	56.8		4
Iraq	15.5	•	†
Bahrain	51.9		→
Libya	52.1		4
Mauritania	44.8		\rightarrow
Djibouti	74.0		↑
Syrian Arab Republic	19.8	•	→
Sudan	43.1		→
Yemen	8.6	•	4
Comoros	60.8	•	÷
Somalia	30.1		→
Palestine	25.9		\rightarrow

Source: ILO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	15.4		→
Tunisia	24.9		4
United Arab Emirates	50.0	•	↑
Algeria	25.8		4
Morocco	20.5		\rightarrow
0man	2.3	•	\rightarrow
Lebanon	4.7		\rightarrow
Egypt	15.1		\rightarrow
Qatar	9.8		7
Saudi Arabia	19.9	•	→
Kuwait	6.3		\rightarrow
Iraq	26.4		4
Bahrain	15.0	•	7
Libya	16.0		\rightarrow
Mauritania	20.3		4
Djibouti	26.2		1
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	•	+
Sudan	30.5		••
Yemen	0.3		→
Comoros	16.7	•	1
Somalia	24.4		1
Palestine	NA		••

Source: IPU Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





RATIO OF ESTIMATED GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA, FEMALE/MALE (2017 PPP \$)



WOMEN (AGED 20-24 YEARS) MARRIED OR IN UNION BEFORE AGE 15 (%)



PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN MINISTERIAL POSITIONS (%)



MANDATORY PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (DAYS)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.2		→
Tunisia	0.3		4
United Arab Emirates	0.3	•	→
Algeria	0.2		4
Morocco	0.3		4
Oman	0.2	•	↓
Lebanon	0.3		
Egypt	0.3		4
Qatar	0.4		4
Saudi Arabia	0.2	•	→
Kuwait	0.4		4
Iraq	0.1	•	4
Bahrain	0.3		→
Libya	0.4		4
Mauritania	0.4		→
Djibouti	0.6		→
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	•	→
Sudan	0.3		→
Yemen	0.1	•	4
Comoros	0.6		→
Somalia	NA		••
Palestine	0.2		4

Source: UNDP (Human Development Data) Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.5		• •
Tunisia	0.0		••
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Algeria	0.0		• •
Morocco	0.5		• •
0man	1.2		••
Lebanon	1.4		• •
Egypt	2.0		• •
Qatar	0.0		• •
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Kuwait	NA		• •
Iraq	7.2		• •
Bahrain	NA		• •
Libya	NA		• •
Mauritania	17.8		• •
Djibouti	1.3		••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Sudan	11.9		••
Yemen	9.4		• •
Comoros	10.0		• •
Somalia	16.8		••

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

0.7

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	9.4		4
Tunisia	29.2		1
United Arab Emirates	27.3	•	↑
Algeria	14.7		4
Morocco	15.8	•	4
Oman	12.0		\rightarrow
Lebanon	31.6		1
Egypt	24.2		↑
Qatar	7.1		\rightarrow
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	→
Kuwait	6.7		4
Iraq	9.1		→
Bahrain	4.5		\rightarrow
Libya	5.6		→
Mauritania	21.7		4
Djibouti	13.0		7
Syrian Arab Republic	10.3	•	→
Sudan	20.0		7
Yemen	0.0		4
Comoros	10.0	•	4
Somalia	18.5		7
Palestine	NA		••

Source: World Bank from Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Women in Politics. Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TRENE
Jordan	70		• •
Tunisia	30		••
United Arab Emirates	45	•	••
Algeria	98		• •
Morocco	98	•	• •
0man	50		• •
Lebanon	70		••
Egypt	90		••
Qatar	50		••
Saudi Arabia	70	•	••
Kuwait	70		• •
Iraq	98		••
Bahrain	60		••
Libya	98		• •
Mauritania	98		• •
Djibouti	98	•	••
Syrian Arab Republic	120	•	••
Sudan	56		••
Yemen	70		• •
Comoros	98	•	• •
Somalia	98		••
Palestine	70	•	••

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



[•] SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point



POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)



POPULATION USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (%)



FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL AS % TOTAL RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES



ANTHROPOGENIC WASTEWATER THAT RECEIVES TREATMENT (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	98.9		↑
Tunisia	96.3		↑
United Arab Emirates	98.0	•	↑
Algeria	93.6		\rightarrow
Morocco	86.8		↑
Oman	91.9		↑
Lebanon	92.6		7
Egypt	99.1		↑
Qatar	99.6		↑
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	↑
Kuwait	100.0		↑
Iraq	96.5	•	↑
Bahrain	100.0		↑
Libya	98.5	•	↑
Mauritania	70.7		7
Djibouti	75.6		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	97.2	•	↑
Sudan	60.3		→
Yemen	63.5	•	→
Comoros	80.2	•	4
Somalia	52.4		7
Palestine	96.8		1

Source: JMP
Reference year: 2017
Trande vaare: 2014 - 2017

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	97.3		↑
Tunisia	90.9		1
United Arab Emirates	98.6	•	↑
Algeria	87.6		→
Morocco	88.5		1
Oman	100.0		↑
Lebanon	98.5		1
Egypt	94.2		1
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	↑
Kuwait	100.0		1
Iraq	94.1		1
Bahrain	100.0		↑
Libya	100.0		1
Mauritania	48.4		7
Djibouti	63.6		7
Syrian Arab Republic	91.2	•	→
Sudan	36.6		\rightarrow
Yemen	59.1	•	→
Comoros	35.9		→
Somalia	38.3		\rightarrow
Palestine	96.9		1

Source: JMP
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: 2014 - 2017

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	100.1		• •
Tunisia	121.1		••
United Arab Emirates	1708	•	••
Algeria	137.9		••
Morocco	50.8	•	••
0man	116.7		••
Lebanon	58.8		••
Egypt	117.3		••
Qatar	432.4		••
Saudi Arabia	883.3	•	••
Kuwait	2075		• •
Iraq	54.1	•	••
Bahrain	133.7		• •
Libya	817.1	•	••
Mauritania	13.2		••
Djibouti	6.3		••
Syrian Arab Republic	126	•	••
Sudan	118.6		••
Yemen	169.8	•	• •
Comoros	0.8		••
Somalia	24.5		••
Palestine	41.1		••

Source: FAO
Reference year: 2017
Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	18.6		• •
Tunisia	43.0		• •
United Arab Emirates	76.8	•	••
Algeria	33.1		••
Morocco	5.4		• •
Oman	13.4		••
Lebanon	38.2		••
Egypt	42.0		• •
Qatar	70.0		••
Saudi Arabia	11.8	•	••
Kuwait	43.1		• •
Iraq	19.5		••
Bahrain	86.9		• •
Libya	9.6		••
Mauritania	0.0		• •
Djibouti	0.0	•	• •
Syrian Arab Republic	48.0	•	••
Sudan	0.0		••
Yemen	0.0		••
Comoros	0.1		••
Somalia	0.0		••
Palestine	0.8	•	••

Source: EPI Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

●SDG achieved ●Challenges remain ●Significant challenges remain ●Major challenges remain ●Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





SCARCE WATER
CONSUMPTION EMBODIED
IN IMPORTS (M³/CAPITA)



DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (%)



MORTALITY RATE
ATTRIBUTED TO UNSAFE
WATER, UNSAFE
SANITATION AND LACK OF
HYGIENE (PER 100,000
POPULATION)



ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (% POPULATION)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	26.3		1
Tunisia	10.1		1
United Arab Emirates	91.4	•	→
Algeria	3.5		1
Morocco	2.0		1
0man	55.5	•	↑ →
Lebanon	45.8		\rightarrow
Egypt	1.6		1
Qatar	83.6		7
Saudi Arabia	70.3	•	4
Kuwait	287.9	•	7
Iraq	1.9		1
Bahrain	30.1	•	→
Libya	5.0		1
Mauritania	1.6		1
Djibouti	2.0		1
Syrian Arab Republic	1.9	•	↑
Sudan	0.0		1
Yemen	1.6		1
Comoros	NA		• •
Somalia	0.0		1
Palestine	2.4		1

Source: Lenzen et al. (2013) Reference year: 2013 Trends years: 2010-2013

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	64	•	→
Tunisia	60		7
United Arab Emirates	79	•	↑
Algeria	54		7
Morocco	71		1
Oman	79		1
Lebanon	25		4
Egypt	42		\rightarrow
Qatar	81		1
Saudi Arabia	57	•	→
Kuwait	94		1
Iraq	38	•	1
Bahrain	39		4
Libya	60		1
Mauritania	47		\rightarrow
Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	56	•	••
Sudan	34		4
Yemen	36		4
Comoros	20		4
Somalia	22		7
- 1		_	

Source: UN DESA/UN Stats Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2017 - 2020

NA •

Palestine

FOFOLATION				
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	
Jordan	0.6	•	• •	
Tunisia	1		••	
United Arab Emirates	0.1	•	••	
Algeria	1.9		••	
Morocco	1.9		• •	
0man	0.1		••	
Lebanon	0.8		• •	
Egypt	2		••	
Qatar	0.1		• •	
Saudi Arabia	0.1	•	••	
Kuwait	0.1		• •	
Iraq	3		••	
Bahrain	0.1		• •	
Libya	0.6		••	
Mauritania	38.6		• •	
Djibouti	31.3		••	
Syrian Arab Republic	3.7	•	••	
Sudan	17.3		••	
Yemen	10.2	•	••	
Comoros	50.7		••	
Somalia	86.6		• •	
Palestine	NA		• •	

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators) Reference year: 2016 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	99.9		1
Tunisia	99.8		1
United Arab Emirates	100.0	•	1
Algeria	100.0		1
Morocco	100.0		1
Oman	100.0		1
Lebanon	100.0		↑
Egypt	100.0		1
Qatar	100.0		1
Saudi Arabia	100.0	•	↑
Kuwait	100.0		1
Iraq	99.9		1
Bahrain	100.0		1
Libya	67.0		4
Mauritania	44.5		\rightarrow
Djibouti	60.4	•	\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	86.0	•	4
Sudan	59.8		1
Yemen	62.0		1
Comoros	81.9	•	+
Somalia	35.3		\rightarrow
Palestine	100.0		1

Source: SE4All Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving > Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.





ACCESS TO CLEAN FUELS & TECHNOLOGY FOR COOKING (% POPULATION)



CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION / ELECTRICITY OUTPUT (MtCO₂/TWH)



RENEWABLE
ELECTRICITY OUTPUT
(% OF TOTAL
ELECTRICITY OUTPUT)



ENERGY INTENSITY (TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES) BY GDP (PPP))(GJ/ THOUSAND 2015 USD)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	99.1		1
Tunisia	99.1		1
United Arab Emirates	98.5	•	↑
Algeria	92.6		1
Morocco	96.8		1
Oman	95.2		1
Lebanon	NA		• •
Egypt	97.6		1
Qatar	98.5		1
Saudi Arabia	96.0	•	↑
Kuwait	100.0		1
Iraq	97.6		1
Bahrain	100.0		1
Libya	NA		• •
Mauritania	46.6		\rightarrow
Djibouti	11.5		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	99.0	•	↑
Sudan	41.3		7
Yemen	64.9		\rightarrow
Comoros	9.3	•	→
Somalia	2.3		\rightarrow
D 1 (*			

Source: SE4All Reference year: 2016 Trends years: 2013 - 2016

NA

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.2	•	↑
Tunisia	1.3		7
United Arab Emirates	1.5	•	→
Algeria	1.9		7
Morocco	1.8	•	7
Oman	1.9	•	7
Lebanon	1.3		1
Egypt	1.2		7
Qatar	1.9		7
Saudi Arabia	1.4	•	↑
Kuwait	1.3		1
Iraq	2.0		\rightarrow
Bahrain	1.1		1
Libya	1.4		4
Mauritania	NA		• •
Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	•	\
Sudan	1.2		1
Yemen	2.3		4
Comoros	NA		••
Somalia	NA		• •
- 1		-	

Source: IEA Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

NA

Palestine

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	14.6		••
Tunisia	3.7		• •
United Arab Emirates	2.7	•	••
Algeria	1.0		••
Morocco	18.5		• •
Oman	0.0	•	••
Lebanon	5.1		• •
Egypt	9.4		••
Qatar	0.0		• •
Saudi Arabia	0.1	•	••
Kuwait	0.1		••
Iraq	2.0	•	••
Bahrain	0.0		• •
Libya	0.0		••
Mauritania	NA		• •
Djibouti	NA		• •
Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	•	••
Sudan	59.7		••
Yemen	13.4		• •
Comoros	NA		••
Somalia	NA		• •
Palestine	NA		• •

Source: IEA Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	4.1	•	••
Tunisia	3.9		••
United Arab Emirates	3.4	•	••
Algeria	5.2		••
Morocco	3.4		••
Oman	6.9		••
Lebanon	3.9		••
Egypt	3.1		••
Qatar	6.9		••
Saudi Arabia	5.6	•	••
Kuwait	8.6		••
Iraq	5.4		••
Bahrain	9.2		••
Libya	8.0		••
Mauritania	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	9.8	•	••
Sudan	4.1		••
Yemen	1.5		••
Comoros	NA		• •
Somalia	NA		••
Palestine	NA		••

Source: IEA Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

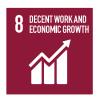
* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.



[•] SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

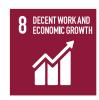
↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • • Data unavailable



ADJUSTED GROWTH (%)



ADULTS (15 YEARS AND OLDER) WITH AN ACCOUNT AT A BANK OR OTHER FINANCIAL **INSTITUTION**



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (% TOTAL LABOR FORCE)



FATAL WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (DEATHS PER 100,000)

OUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND
ordan	-3.1	•	••
isia	-3.9		••
ed o rates	-0.8	•	••
geria	-5.3	•	••
оссо	-4.0		• •
an	-5.6		••
non	-6.7		••
ot	-3.4		••
	0.7		• •
	-1.9	•	••
it	0.8		••
	-2.0		••
ain	-2.8		••
	6.0		••
ritania	-2.9		••
uti	-0.6		••
an ublic	NA	•	••
dan	-10.2		••
en	NA		••
oros	-4.9		••
lia	NA		••
stine	NA		••

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2019) Reference year: 2017 Trends years: 2014 - 2017

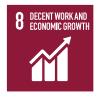
Source: ILO Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: Alsamawi et al. (2017) Reference year: 2015 Trends years: 2010 - 2015

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point

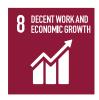




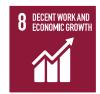
LABOR FREEDOM **SCORE**



UNEMPLOYMENT, YOUTH TOTAL (% OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE AGES 15-24)



EASE OF STARTING A BUSINESS SCORE



PRODUCT CONCENTRATION INDEX, EXPORTS

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND
Jordan	52.8		4	Jordan	35		4	Jordan	84.5	•	• •	Jordan	0.2		4
Tunisia	49.7		4	Tunisia	36.3		4	Tunisia	94.6		••	Tunisia	0.1	•	1
United Arab Emirates	81.6	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	7.3	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	94.8	•	••	United Arab Emirates	0.2	•	↑
Algeria	51.3		\rightarrow	Algeria	29.5		→	Algeria	78		••	Algeria	0.4		→
Morocco	33.2		4	Morocco	22.1		4	Morocco	93		••	Morocco	0.2		1
Oman	61.0		4	Oman	13.2	•	1	Oman	93.5		••	0man	0.4	•	4
Lebanon	47.4		4	Lebanon	17.6		\rightarrow	Lebanon	78.2		••	Lebanon	0.3	•	4
Egypt	51.4		→	Egypt	31.1		\rightarrow	Egypt	87.8	•	••	Egypt	0.1		1
Qatar	65.9		\rightarrow	Qatar	0.4		1	Qatar	86.1		••	Qatar	0.4		7
Saudi Arabia	63.3	•	+	Saudi Arabia	28.6	•	→	Saudi Arabia	93.1	•	••	Saudi Arabia	0.5	•	→
Kuwait	62.2		→	Kuwait	15.8		4	Kuwait	88.4		••	Kuwait	0.6		→
Iraq	45.6		4	Iraq	25.1		4	Iraq	77.3		••	Iraq	0.8		\rightarrow
Bahrain	71.4		4	Bahrain	4.6		1	Bahrain	89.6		••	Bahrain	0.3		1
Libya	55.3		→	Libya	50.5		→	Libya	73.1		••	Libya	0.6		\rightarrow
Mauritania	52.8		4	Mauritania	14.8		\rightarrow	Mauritania	92.2		••	Mauritania	0.4		4
Djibouti	49.4		4	Djibouti	20.8		\rightarrow	Djibouti	84.3		••	Djibouti	0.1		1
Syrian Arab Republic	57.8	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	20.9	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	80.1	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	•	↑
Sudan	60.4		↑	Sudan	31.4		\rightarrow	Sudan	76.7		••	Sudan	0.3		1
Yemen	57.7		7	Yemen	24		→	Yemen	76.8		••	Yemen	0.7		4
Comoros	60.4		↑	Comoros	9.9		1	Comoros	76.5		••	Comoros	0.6		\rightarrow
Somalia	91.8		• •	Somalia	17		\rightarrow	Somalia	46		••	Somalia	0.3		1
Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	42		4	Palestine	70.2		••	Palestine	0.2		1
Source: Th Foundatio Reference Trends yea	n year: 2	021)21	Source: Wo Developme Reference Trends year	ent Indi year: 2	cators 019), ILO	Source: Wo (Doing Bus Reference Trends yea	siness) : year: 2			Source: Ui Reference Trends yea	year: 2	020	20

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable ↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement >Moderately improving >Stagnating Decreasing Data unavailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





THE TIMES HIGHER **EDUCATION UNIVERSITIES** RANKING: AVERAGE SCORE OF TOP 3 UNIVERSITIES (WORST 0-100 BEST)



POPULATION USING THE INTERNET (%)



MOBILE BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER 100 INHABITANTS)



LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX: QUALITY OF TRADE- AND TRANSPORT-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (1=LOW TO 5=HIGH)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY V	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RAT
lordan	34.2	•	••	Jordan	66.8		↑	Jordan	77.0	•	1	Jordan	2.7	
Tunisia	17.7		••	Tunisia	66.7	•	1	Tunisia	77.8		1	Tunisia	2.1	
United Arab Emirates	41.5	•	••	United Arab Emirates	99.2	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	239.9	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	4.0	
Algeria	27.8	•	••	Algeria	59.6	•	↑	Algeria	96.0		1	Algeria	2.4	
Morocco	21.0		••	Morocco	74.4		↑	Morocco	64.9		1	Morocco	2.4	
0man	27.6	•	• •	0man	92.4	•	1	0man °	109.1		1	Oman	3.2	
Lebanon	34.0		• •	Lebanon	78.2		1	Lebanon	42.8		4	Lebanon	2.6	
Egypt	40.5		••	Egypt	57.3		↑	Egypt	59.3		1	Egypt	2.8	
Qatar	46.8		• •	Qatar	99.7		1	Qatar ²	124.8		1	Qatar	3.4	
Saudi Arabia	47.8	•	••	Saudi Arabia	95.7	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	116.9	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	3.1	
Kuwait	17.7		••	Kuwait	99.5		1	Kuwait	131.8		1	Kuwait	3.0	
Iraq	17.7	•	••	Iraq	49.4		4	Iraq	42.1		1	Iraq	2.0	
Bahrain*	4.6		••	Bahrain	99.7		1	Bahrain	122.6		1	Bahrain	2.7	
Libya*	0.0		••	Libya	21.8		\rightarrow	Libya	35.8		• •	Libya	2.2	
Mauritania*	0.0		••	Mauritania	20.8		\rightarrow	Mauritania	55.5		1	Mauritania	2.3	
Djibouti*	0.0		••	Djibouti	55.7		↑	Djibouti	23.6		7	Djibouti	2.8	
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	34.3	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	11.5	•	+	Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	
Sudan*	0.0		••	Sudan	30.9		→	Sudan	37.9		7	Sudan	2.2	
Yemen*	0.0		• •	Yemen	26.7		\rightarrow	Yemen	6.0		• •	Yemen	2.1	
Comoros*	0.0	•	••	Comoros	8.5		→	Comoros	9.5		→	Comoros	2.3	
Somalia*	0.0		• •	Somalia	2.0		→	Somalia	2.5		• •	Somalia	1.8	
Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	70.6		1	Palestine	19.3		7	Palestine	NA	

Source: Times Higher Education Reference year: 2021 Trends years: NA

Source: ITU Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Source: ITU Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2014 - 2018

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL ARTICLES (PER 1,000 POPULATION)



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (% GDP)



CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS PER UNIT OF MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED (KILOGRAMMES OF CO2 PER CONSTANT 2015US\$)



PALMA RATIO

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.3		1
Tunisia	0.5		↑
United Arab Emirates	0.3	•	↑
Algeria	0.1		\rightarrow
Morocco	0.1		7
0man	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Lebanon	0.3		1
Egypt	0.1		\rightarrow
Qatar	0.5		1
Saudi Arabia	0.3	•	Ħ
Kuwait	0.2		\rightarrow
Iraq	0.2	•	1
Bahrain	0.2	•	7
Libya	0.0		4
Mauritania	0.0		\rightarrow
Djibouti	0.0		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	→
Sudan	0.0		\rightarrow
Yemen	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	0.0		\rightarrow
Somalia	0.0		\rightarrow
Palestine	0.1		\rightarrow

Source: National Science Foundation Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.7		••
Tunisia	0.6		4
United Arab Emirates	1.3	•	↑
Algeria	0.5		••
Morocco	0.7		••
Oman	0.2		4
Lebanon	NA		• •
Egypt	0.7		\rightarrow
Qatar	0.5	•	4
Saudi Arabia	0.8	•	••
Kuwait	0.1		4
Iraq	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Bahrain	0.1		• •
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	0.0		••
Djibouti	NA		• •
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	••
Sudan	0.3		••
Yemen*	0.0		• •
Comoros	NA		• •
Somalia*	0.0		••

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

0.5

Palestine

	,		
COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	0.2		1
Tunisia	0.7		7
United Arab Emirates	2.3	•	7
Algeria	1.0		\rightarrow
Morocco	0.4		7
Oman	1.7	•	\rightarrow
Lebanon	0.3		\rightarrow
Egypt	0.7		\rightarrow
Qatar	1.4		4
Saudi Arabia	1.4	•	→
Kuwait	1.0		1
Iraq	2.7	•	↓
Bahrain	0.4		\rightarrow
Libya	5.9		1
Mauritania	NA		••
Djibouti	NA		••
Syrian Arab Republic	2.9	•	→
Sudan	0.2		1
Yemen	0.5		\rightarrow
Comoros	NA		••
Somalia	NA		• •
Palestine	NA		••

Source: IEA/UNSD/UNIDO Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	1.4		• •
Tunisia	1.3		• •
United Arab Emirates	1.2	•	••
Algeria	1.0		••
Morocco	1.8		••
Oman	NA		••
Lebanon	1.2		••
Egypt	1.2		••
Qatar	NA		••
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••
Kuwait	NA		••
Iraq	1.1		••
Bahrain	NA		••
Libya	NA		••
Mauritania	1.3		••
Djibouti	2.0		••
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Sudan	1.4		••
Yemen	1.6		••
Comoros	2.5		••
Somalia	NA		••
Palestine	1.3		••

Source: OECD & UNDP Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ●	Major challenges remain Data unavailable
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving →	→ Stagnating Decreasing • • Data unavailable

* Imputed data point





GINI COEFFICIENT ADJUSTED FOR TOP INCOME (1-100)



ANNUAL MEAN CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER OF LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS OF DIAMETER (PM2.5) (µG/M3)



SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT (%)



MUNICIPAL **SOLID WASTE** (KG/CAPITA/DAY)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	5 TREND	COUNTE	RY VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TR
Tandon	44.4			7 - udan	22.5			Ta uda u	65			Zavelava	0.0		
Jordan	41.1	•	• •	Jordar			→	Jordan	65	-	↑	Jordan	8.0	_	
Tunisia	40.0	•	••	Tunisi			1	Tunisia	43	•	→	Tunisia	0.9	•	
United Arab Emirates*	26.0	•	••	United Arab Emirat	41.7	•	→	United Arab Emirates	80	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	1.8	•	
Algeria	31.5		• •	Algeria	a 41.3		4	Algeria	43		4	Algeria	1.1		
Morocco	39.8		• •	Moroc	co 33.4		1	Morocco	55		→	Morocco	0.8		
Oman	NA		• •	Oman	45.1	•	4	0man	73	•	••	0man	1.2	•	
Lebanon	36.2		• •	Leban	on 30.6		→	Lebanon	33		4	Lebanon	1.0		
Egypt	49.6	•	••	Egypt	91.3	•	4	Egypt	65	•	→	Egypt	1.4	•	
Qatar	NA		• •	Qatar	93.8		→	Qatar	65		••	Qatar	1.0		
Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••	Saudi Arabia	88.3	•	→	Saudi Arabia	71	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	1.6	•	
Kuwait	NA		• •	Kuwai	t 60.7		→	Kuwait	61		4	Kuwait	1.1		
Iraq	41.8		• •	Iraq	61.9		\rightarrow	Iraq	55		→	Iraq	1.3	•	
Bahrain	NA		• •	Bahrai	n 72.8		4	Bahrain	70		4	Bahrain	1.9		
Libya	NA		• •	Libya	55.5		4	Libya	43		4	Libya	1.1	•	
Mauritania	32.6		• •	Maurit	ania 50.4		→	Mauritania	42		→	Mauritania	0.5		
Djibouti	53.2		• •	Djibou	ti 47.4		4	Djibouti	61	•	••	Djibouti	0.4		
Syrian Arab Republic	46.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Repub	46.2	•	+	Syrian Arab Republic	15	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	•	
Sudan	40.3		• •	Sudan	58.7		4	Sudan	33		••	Sudan	0.5		
Yemen	49.0		• •	Yemer	51.9		\rightarrow	Yemen	37		7	Yemen	1.3		
Comoros	45.6		• •	Comor	os 20.4		\rightarrow	Comoros	54	•	••	Comoros	1.0	•	
Somalia*	36.8		• •	Somal	ia 32.9		4	Somalia	62		••	Somalia	0.9		
Palestine	33.7	•	••	Palest	ine 32.2	•	→	Palestine	73	•	1	Palestine	1.0	•	

Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B. (2017) Reference year: 2016 Trends years: NA

Source: IHME Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2016 Trends years: NA

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailab	le
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement >Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓Decreasing •• Data unavail	able

^{*} Imputed data point





NITROGEN EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (KG/CAPITA)



E-WASTE GENERATED (KG/CAPITA)



PRODUCTION-BASED SO, EMISSIONS (KG/ CAPITA)



SO, EMISSIONS **EMBODIED IN IMPORTS** (KG/CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TRE
Jordan	3.4		••	Jordan	5.4		• •	Jordan	29.1		••	Jordan	4.0		•
Tunisia	2.3		• •	Tunisia	6.4	•	••	Tunisia	21.1		• •	Tunisia	2.5	•	0
United Arab Emirates	22.5	•	••	United Arab Emirates	15.0	•	••	United Arab Emirates	43.4	•	••	United Arab Emirates	25.2	•	•
Algeria	1.0		••	Algeria	7.1		••	Algeria	5.3		••	Algeria	1.4		
Morocco	0.7		• •	Morocco	4.6		• •	Morocco	12.8		••	Morocco	1.2		
Oman	7.7	•	• •	Oman	15.8		• •	Oman	49.4		• •	0man	8.0		-
Lebanon	5.9		• •	Lebanon	8.2		••	Lebanon	55.5		• •	Lebanon	5.9		
Egypt	0.6		• •	Egypt	5.9		••	Egypt	8.8		• •	Egypt	0.7		
Qatar	10.7		• •	Qatar	13.6		• •	Qatar	66.7		• •	Qatar	11.1		-
Saudi Arabia	9.3	•	••	Saudi Arabia	17.6	•	••	Saudi Arabia	72.3	•	••	Saudi Arabia	9.1	•	
Kuwait	57.8		• •	Kuwait	15.8		••	Kuwait	284.2		••	Kuwait	35.5		
Iraq	0.6		• •	Iraq	7.1	•	••	Iraq	30.0		••	Iraq	1.1		(
Bahrain	7.5		• •	Bahrain	15.9		• •	Bahrain	87.5		••	Bahrain	9.3		(
Libya	1.9		• •	Libya	11.5		••	Libya	42.4		••	Libya	3.1		-
Mauritania	0.7		• •	Mauritania	1.4		• •	Mauritania	33.0		• •	Mauritania	1.8		-
Djibouti	0.8		••	Djibouti	1.0		••	Djibouti	147.2		••	Djibouti	1.6		(
Syrian Arab Republic	0.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	5.2	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	24.9	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	1.0	•	
Sudan	0.0		• •	Sudan	2.1		••	Sudan	0.0		••	Sudan	0.0		-
Yemen	0.4		• •	Yemen	1.5		• •	Yemen	11.0		• •	Yemen	0.7		(
Comoros	NA	•	• •	Comoros	0.7		••	Comoros	NA		••	Comoros	NA		(
Somalia	0.0		• •	Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	10.2		• •	Somalia	0.0		(
Palestine	NA		• •	Palestine	NA		• •	Palestine	2.9		• •	Palestine	2.2		



^{*} Imputed data point





PRODUCTION-BASED NITROGEN EMISSIONS (KG/CAPITA)



VALUE REALIZATION SCORE (RESOURCE GOVERNANCE INDEX)



FOSSIL-FUEL SUBSIDIES (CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION) PER CAPITA (CONSTANT US\$)



COMPLIANCE WITH MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS ON HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OTHER CHEMICALS (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND
Jordan	10.0		• •	Jordan	NA		• •	Jordan	85.7	•	→	Jordan	71.0	•	• •
Tunisia	13.7	•	• •	Tunisia	50.0	•	••	Tunisia	103.7	•	→	Tunisia	83.3	•	• •
United Arab Emirates	41.4	•	••	United Arab Emirates	31.9	•	••	United Arab Emirates	582.6	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	91.2	•	••
Algeria	9.9		• •	Algeria	40.3		• •	Algeria	304.6	•	4	Algeria	65.6	•	• •
Morocco	10.3		• •	Morocco	56.0		• •	Morocco	11.2		→	Morocco	90.3		• •
Oman	23.0	•	••	Oman	31.7	•	• •	0man	21.6	•	→	Oman	72.9	•	• •
Lebanon	15.1		• •	Lebanon	NA		• •	Lebanon	394.5		4	Lebanon	84.5		• •
Egypt	10.9		••	Egypt	44.7		••	Egypt	157.8		→	Egypt	56.3		••
Qatar	33.2		• •	Qatar	32.7		• •	Qatar	180.3		1	Qatar	73.7		••
Saudi Arabia	32.9	•	••	Saudi Arabia	23.2	•	••	Saudi Arabia	838.2	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	62.4	•	••
Kuwait	32.0		• •	Kuwait	43.9		• •	Kuwait	1,308.1		1	Kuwait	56.7		• •
Iraq	13.2		••	Iraq	51.9		••	Iraq	189.0		4	Iraq	58.5		••
Bahrain	17.3		• •	Bahrain	26.9		• •	Bahrain	469.8		1	Bahrain	81.2		••
Libya	19.7		••	Libya	26.8		• •	Libya	661.5		→	Libya	62.4		• •
Mauritania	36.9		••	Mauritania	40.5		••	Mauritania	13.7		→	Mauritania	58.7		••
Djibouti	19.6		••	Djibouti	NA		••	Djibouti	9.1		→	Djibouti	43.4		••
Syrian Arab Republic	10.4	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	53.9	•	••
Sudan	57.0		• •	Sudan	26.4		• •	Sudan	25.1		→	Sudan	57.6		••
Yemen	9.8		• •	Yemen	50.3		• •	Yemen	9.5		\rightarrow	Yemen	58.2		• •
Comoros	NA		• •	Comoros	NA		• •	Comoros	NA		• •	Comoros	36.3		••
Somalia	30.8		• •	Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	N/A		• •	Somalia	35.3		• •
Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	50.3		••
Source: Oi	ta et al	. (201	6)	Source: Na	itural R	esour	ce	Source: IE	A/OECE)		Source: UN	NEP/UN	l Stats	5

Source: Oita et al. (2016) Reference year: 2010 Trends years: NA Source: Natural Resource Governance Institute (Resource Governance Index) Reference year: 2017 Trends years: NA Source: IEA/OECD Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015-2019 Source: UNEP/UN Stats Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org



[•] SDG achieved • Challenges remain • Significant challenges remain • Major challenges remain • Data unavailable

↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement → Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • • Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point



CO, EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION AND CEMENT PRODUCTION (tCO₂/CAPITA)



CO, EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (tCO₂/CAPITA)



PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS (PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)



CO, EMISSIONS EMBODIED IN FOSSIL FUEL EXPORTS (KG/ CAPITA)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	G TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND
Jordan	2.6		7	Jordan	0.6	•	• •	Jordan	1.0	•	••	Jordan	0.7	•	• •
Tunisia	2.7	•	\rightarrow	Tunisia	0.5		••	Tunisia	203.1	•	••	Tunisia	0.0		• •
United Arab Emirates	19.5	•	Я	United Arab Emirates	4.3	•	••	United Arab Emirates	1.9	•	••	United Arab Emirates	6,587.0	•	••
Algeria	4.0	•	→	Algeria	0.2		••	Algeria	190.2	•	••	Algeria	941.1	•	••
Morocco	2.0		↑	Morocco	0.2		••	Morocco	1,673.1		••	Morocco	0.0		• •
0man	14.4		→	Oman	1.4		••	Oman	1.3		••	Oman	4,896.1		• •
Lebanon	4.1		\rightarrow	Lebanon	0.9		• •	Lebanon	53.9	•	••	Lebanon	0.0		• •
Egypt	2.5		\rightarrow	Egypt	0.1		••	Egypt	25.9		••	Egypt	54.2		• •
Qatar	38.6		→	Qatar	1.7		• •	Qatar	52.1		• •	Qatar	101,832.5		• •
Saudi Arabia	17.0	•	7	Saudi Arabia	1.5	•	••	Saudi Arabia	2.6	•	••	Saudi Arabia	220.7	•	••
Kuwait	25.6		4	Kuwait	4.7		••	Kuwait	0.0		••	Kuwait	0.3		• •
Iraq	5.6		→	Iraq	0.2		••	Iraq	26.9		••	Iraq	0.0		••
Bahrain	20.9		\rightarrow	Bahrain	1.5		••	Bahrain	0.0		••	Bahrain	0.0		• •
Libya	6.9		7	Libya	0.4		••	Libya	291.6		••	Libya	1,089.1		• •
Mauritania	0.9		↑	Mauritania	0.1		••	Mauritania	26,395.5		••	Mauritani	a NA		• •
Djibouti	0.4		↑	Djibouti	0.1		••	Djibouti	12,989.9		••	Djibouti*	0.0		••
Syrian Arab Republic	1.6	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	1,071.6	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••
Sudan	0.5		↑	Sudan	0.0		••	Sudan	734.8		••	Sudan	0.0		••
Yemen	0.4		↑	Yemen	0.1		••	Yemen	207.1		• •	Yemen	NA		• •
Comoros	0.3		1	Comoros	NA		••	Comoros	39,710.3		••	Comoros	0.0		••
Somalia	0.0		↑	Somalia	0.0		• •	Somalia	6,715.4		••	Somalia*	0.0		• •
Palestine	NA	•	••	Palestine	0.3	•	••	Palestine	588.1	•	••	Palestine	NA	•	••
Source: Gl Reference Trends yea	e year: 2	019	,	Source: Le Reference Trends yea	year: 2)20)	Source: El Reference Trends ye	e year: 21	020		Source: U Reference Trends ye	:е уеаг: 2		

•SDG achieved •Challenges remain •Significant challenges remain	● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving	→ Stagnating → Decreasing •• Data unavailable

* Imputed data point
Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





FISH CAUGHT THAT ARE THEN DISCARDED (%)



MARINE BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION POPULATION)



MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN MARINE SITES IMPORTANT TO BIODIVERSITY (%)



OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL - CLEAN WATERS (0-100)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	C	OUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATI
Jordan	0.0	•	••	Jordan	0.2	•	••	J	ordan	NA	•	••	Jordan	47.3	•
Tunisia	9.7		• •	Tunisia	0.1		• •	T	unisia	39.6	•	→	Tunisia	49.2	•
United Arab Emirates	0.6	•	••	United Arab Emirates	1.0	•	••	A	Inited rab mirates	NA	•	••	United Arab Emirates	68.3	•
Algeria	11.8		• •	Algeria	0.0	•	• •	А	lgeria	48.9		→	Algeria	41.6	•
Morocco	9.3		• •	Morocco	0.0		• •	M	1orocco	45.0		\rightarrow	Morocco	55.3	
0man	1.0		• •	Oman	0.1	•	• •	0	man	10.4	•	→	Oman	66.2	•
Lebanon	0.3		• •	Lebanon	0.2		• •	L	ebanon	12.6		\rightarrow	Lebanon	33.1	•
Egypt	30.3		• •	Egypt	0.0	•	••	E	gypt	43.0	•	→	Egypt	50.4	•
Qatar	5.0		• •	Qatar	0.1		• •		atar	40.0		\rightarrow	Qatar	62.3	
Saudi Arabia	6.3	•	••	Saudi Arabia	0.5	•	••		audi rabia	25.3	•	→	Saudi Arabia	62.6	•
Kuwait	76.4		• •	Kuwait	0.4		• •	K	uwait	32.1		1	Kuwait	59.8	
Iraq	2.2		• •	Iraq	0.0		• •	I	raq	0.0		→	Iraq	45.0	•
Bahrain	17.3		• •	Bahrain	0.0		• •	В	ahrain	0.0		\rightarrow	Bahrain	54.6	
Libya	22.7		• •	Libya	0.0	•	• •	Li	ibya	0.0		→	Libya	55.6	•
Mauritania	7.8		• •	Mauritani	a 0.1		• •	M	1auritania	16.0		→	Mauritania	61.2	
Djibouti	0.0		• •	Djibouti	0.0		• •	D	jibouti	0.0		→	Djibouti	51.7	•
Syrian Arab Republic	5.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	••	A	yrian rab epublic	0.0	•	→	Syrian Arab Republic	37.3	•
Sudan	0.0	•	• •	Sudan	NA		• •	S	udan	48.0	•	1	Sudan	45.3	•
Yemen	0.6		• •	Yemen	0.0		• •	Y	emen	35.2		→	Yemen	53.5	
Comoros	41.7	•	• •	Comoros	NA		• •	C	omoros	7.1		→	Comoros	38.6	•
Somalia	14.5		• •	Somalia	0.0		• •	S	omalia	0.0		→	Somalia	61.1	
Palestine	0.0		• •	Palestine	0.0		• •	Р	alestine	NA		• •	Palestine	NA	•

Source: Sea around Us Reference year: 2016 Trends years: NA Source: Lenzen et al. (2012) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA Source: Birdlife International et al. (2019) Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019 Source: Ocean Health Index Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020



^{*} Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





OCEAN HEALTH INDEX GOAL - FISHERIES (0-100)



FISH CAUGHT BY TRAWLING (%)



TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER BIODIVERSITY THREATS EMBODIED IN IMPORTS (PER MILLION)



MEAN AREA THAT IS PROTECTED IN TERRESTRIAL SITES **IMPORTANT TO** BIODIVERSITY (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COU	NTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TR
Jordan	35.0	•	→	Jord	dan	0.0	•	↑	Jordan	0.2	•	••	Jordan	13.5		-
Tunisia	46.0		7	Tun	isia	20.1	•	7	Tunisia	0.3		• •	Tunisia	40.1		
United Arab Emirates	74.3	•	↑	Uni Aral Emi		0.0	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	4.6	•	••	United Arab Emirates	NA	•	
Algeria	45.5		4	Alge	eria	20.7	•	→	Algeria	0.3		• •	Algeria	16.6		
Morocco	43.2		+	_	оссо	70.8		4	Morocco	0.1		• •	Morocco	53.8		
)man	63.4		4	0m	an	0.0	•	↑	Oman	0.7	•	• •	Oman	11.8		
ebanon	34.7		4	Leb	anon	0.0		1	Lebanon	0.6		• •	Lebanon	12.3		
Egypt	28.6		4	Egy	pt	34.6		7	Egypt	0.1		• •	Egypt	39.4		
Qatar	72.8		1	Qat	ar	0.0		↑	Qatar	1.0		• •	Qatar	40.0		
Saudi Arabia	31.2	•	→	Sau Ara		20.9	•	4	Saudi Arabia	1.8	•	••	Saudi Arabia	22.0	•	
Kuwait	25.7		\rightarrow	Kuv	vait	49.0		4	Kuwait	5.2		• •	Kuwait	51.6		
Iraq	38.3		→	Irac	7	7.8	•	7	Iraq	0.0		• •	Iraq	5.8		
Bahrain	41.0		\rightarrow	Bah	ırain	11.4		↑	Bahrain	0.1		• •	Bahrain	0.0		
Libya	34.5		4	Liby	/a	17.6	•	→	Libya	0.1	•	• •	Libya	0.0		
Mauritania	38.6		4	Mau	uritania	6.9		1	Mauritania	0.1		• •	Mauritania	11.2		
Djibouti	42.6		\rightarrow	Djib	outi	0.0		1	Djibouti	0.0		••	Djibouti	0.8		
Syrian Arab Republic	32.7	•	4	Syri Aral Rep		31.3	•	4	Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	•	
Sudan	25.2		→	Sud	lan	0.0		1	Sudan	NA		••	Sudan	17.8		
Yemen	59.5		4	Yen	nen	2.6		1	Yemen	0.0		• •	Yemen	19.4		
Comoros	38.6		4	Con	noros	0.0		1	Comoros	NA		• •	Comoros	8.3		
Somalia	9.4		\rightarrow	Son	nalia	0.0		1	Somalia	0.0		• •	Somalia	0.0		
Palestine	NA		••	Pale	estine	1.4		1	Palestine	0.0		••	Palestine	24.4		

Source: Ocean Health Index Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: Sea Around Us Reference year: 2016 Trends years: 2013 - 2016

Source: Lenzen et al. (2012) Reference year: 2018 Trends years: NA

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2019) Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2019

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL (0-1)



HOMICIDES (PER 100,000 POPULATION)



UNSENTENCED DETAINEES (% OF PRISON POPULATION)



POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE AT NIGHT IN THE CITY OR AREA WHERE THEY LIVE (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	TREND	COUNTRY V	ALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATIN	10
Jordan	1.0		1	Jordan	1.4	•	↑	Jordan	41.7		• •	Jordan	83	•	
Tunisia	1.0		↑	Tunisia	3.1		• •	Tunisia	50.9	•	→	Tunisia	52	•	
United Arab Emirates	0.9	•	+	United Arab Emirates	0.5	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	35.8	•	••	United Arab Emirates	95	•	
Algeria	0.9		1	Algeria	1.4		••	Algeria	12.0		1	Algeria	51		
Morocco	0.9		→	Morocco	1.4		1	Morocco	23.4		1	Morocco	61		
0man	0.9	•	4	Oman	0.3	•	1	Oman	NA		• •	Oman	NA		
Lebanon	0.9		1	Lebanon	2.5		1	Lebanon	42.3		4	Lebanon	54		
Egypt	0.9		1	Egypt	2.6	•	• •	Egypt	9.9		• •	Egypt	82		
Qatar	0.8		4	Qatar	0.4		• •	Qatar	43.5		• •	Qatar	92		
Saudi Arabia	0.9	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	1.3	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	48.3	•	••	Saudi Arabia	85	•	
Kuwait	0.8		4	Kuwait	1.8		• •	Kuwait	9.1		• •	Kuwait	90		
Iraq	0.8	•	4	Iraq	10.1	•	••	Iraq	26.5		••	Iraq	67	•	
Bahrain	0.7		4	Bahrain	0.5		••	Bahrain	25.7		1	Bahrain	60		
Libya	1.0		1	Libya*	2.5	•	••	Libya	86.7	•	• •	Libya	58		
Mauritania	1.0		1	Mauritania*	9.9		• •	Mauritania	41.0		• •	Mauritania	51		
Djibouti	0.8		4	Djibouti*	6.5		••	Djibouti	38.0	•	↑	Djibouti	72	•	
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	•	↑	Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	50.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	32	•	
Sudan	0.9		1	Sudan	5.1	•	••	Sudan	20.4	•	••	Sudan	71	•	
'emen	0.9		4	Yemen	6.8		• •	Yemen	70.9		• •	Yemen	52		
Comoros	0.7		1	Comoros*	7.7	•	••	Comoros	60.4	•	••	Comoros	67	•	
Somalia	0.9		1	Somalia*	4.3	•	• •	Somalia	NA		• •	Somalia	85		
Palestine	0.9		1	Palestine	0.5	•	1	Palestine	49.6		• •	Palestine	67	•	

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020 Source: UNODC Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

Source: UNODC Reference year: 2018 Trends years: 2015 - 2018

Source: Gallup Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable	
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing • Data unavailable	

^{*} Imputed data point





PROPERTY RIGHTS (1-7)



BIRTH REGISTRATIONS WITH CIVIL AUTHORITY, **CHILDREN UNDER 5** YEARS OF AGE (%)



CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (0-100)



CHILDREN 5-14 YEARS OLD INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOR (%)

COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING
Jordan	5.1		1	Jordan	98	•	••	Jordan	49		+	Jordan	1.2	
Tunisia	4.5	•	4	Tunisia	99.9		• •	Tunisia	44		7	Tunisia	1.8	•
United Arab Emirates	5.6	•	↑	United Arab Emirate	100 s	•	••	United Arab Emirates	71	•	↑	United Arab Emirates	NA	•
Algeria	4.1	•	1	Algeria	99.6		••	Algeria	36		→	Algeria	3.7	
Morocco	5.3		1	Morocco	96.1		••	Morocco	40		7	Morocco	NA	
Oman	5.5		1	Oman	100	•	••	Oman	54	•	1	Oman	NA	
Lebanon	3.8		4	Lebanor	າ 99.5		••	Lebanon	25		1	Lebanon	NA	
Egypt	5.2		↑	Egypt	99.4		••	Egypt	33		4	Egypt	3.6	
Qatar	5.6		1	Qatar	100		••	Qatar	63		1	Qatar	NA	
Saudi Arabia	5.8	•	↑	Saudi Arabia	NA	•	••	Saudi Arabia	53	•	→	Saudi Arabia	NA	•
Kuwait	4.7		1	Kuwait	NA		••	Kuwait	42		1	Kuwait	NA	
Iraq	NA		• •	Iraq	98.8	•	••	Iraq	21		→	Iraq	3.1	•
Bahrain	5.8		1	Bahrain	100		••	Bahrain	42		4	Bahrain	NA	
Libya	NA		••	Libya	NA		••	Libya	17		→	Libya	NA	
Mauritania	2.8		\rightarrow	Maurita	nia 65.6		••	Mauritania	29		4	Mauritania	12.6	
Djibouti	NA		• •	Djibouti	91.7		••	Djibouti	27		4	Djibouti	NA	
Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republi	96 C	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	14	•	+	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•
Sudan	NA		• •	Sudan	67.3		••	Sudan	16		→	Sudan	15.3	
Yemen	3.2		7	Yemen	30.7		••	Yemen	15		4	Yemen	NA	
Comoros	NA		••	Comoro	s 87.3		••	Comoros	21		4	Comoros	20.4	
Somalia	NA		••	Somalia	3		••	Somalia	12		\rightarrow	Somalia	NA	
Palestine	NA		••	Palestin	e 95.9		••	Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	1.8	

Source: World Economic Forum Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2017 - 2020

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

Source: Transparency International (2019) Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

Source: UNICEF Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

•SDG achieved •Challenges remain •Significant challenges remain	● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving	→ Stagnating → Decreasing •• Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point





FREEDOM OF PRESS INDEX (BEST 0 - 100 WORST)



BATTLE-RELATED DEATHS (PER 100,000 POPULATION, AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS)



PRISON POPULATION (PER 100,000 PERSONS)



IMPORTS OF MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (TIV US\$ MILLION PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)

COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND		COUNTRY	VALUE R	ATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE F	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE I	RATING	TREND
Jordan	42.1		→		Jordan	0.1	•	• •	Jordan	160		• •	Jordan	2.6		• •
Tunisia	29.5	•	7		Tunisia	0.1	•	••	Tunisia	195	•	••	Tunisia	0.6	•	••
United Arab Emirates	42.7	•	+		United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••	United Arab Emirates	107	•	••	United Arab Emirates	10.4	•	••
Algeria	45.5		4		Algeria	0.1		••	Algeria	149		••	Algeria	3.0		••
Morocco	42.9		4		Morocco	NA		••	Morocco	233		••	Morocco	0.7		• •
Oman	43.4		4		Oman	NA		• •	Oman	NA		• •	Oman	6.8		• •
Lebanon	33.2		4		Lebanon	0.5		• •	Lebanon	92		••	Lebanon	0.8		••
Egypt	56.8		4		Egypt	0.5		••	Egypt	112		••	Egypt	1.6		••
Qatar	42.5		4		Qatar	NA		••	Qatar	47		• •	Qatar	36.9		• •
Saudi Arabia	62.1	•	+		Saudi Arabia	0.1	•	••	Saudi Arabia	206	•	••	Saudi Arabia	10.0	•	••
Kuwait	34.3		4		Kuwait	NA		• •	Kuwait	148		••	Kuwait	3.6		• •
Iraq	55.4		4		Iraq	15.8		••	Iraq	105		••	Iraq	2.5		••
Bahrain	60.1		4		Bahrain	NA		••	Bahrain	233		••	Bahrain	1.9		••
Libya	55.8		→		Libya	12.6		• •	Libya	97		••	Libya	0.4		• •
Mauritania	32.5		4		Mauritania	NA		• •	Mauritania	46		••	Mauritania	0.4		• •
Djibouti	76.7		4		Djibouti	NA		••	Djibouti	69		••	Djibouti	0.6		••
Syrian Arab Republic	72.6	•	→		Syrian Arab Republic	139.5	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	NA	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	0.3	•	••
Sudan	55.3		↑		Sudan	1.4		••	Sudan	52		••	Sudan	0.2		••
Yemen	58.3		7		Yemen	12.5		• •	Yemen	54		••	Yemen	0.0		• •
Comoros	29.8		4		Comoros	NA		••	Comoros	27		••	Comoros	NA		• •
Somalia	55.5		7		Somalia	11.8		••	Somalia	NA		••	Somalia	0.0		• •
Palestine	44.1		••		Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	22		••	Palestine	0.0		••
Source: Re Reference Trends yea	year: 2	020		res	Source: Wo Reference Trends yea	year: 20		Gs)	Source: UN Developme Reference	ent Ďat	a)/UN	IODC	Source: St Research Reference	Institut	е	ce

Trends years: NA

Trends years: NA



[•]SDG achieved •Challenges remain •Significant challenges remain •Major challenges remain •Data unavailable ↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving > Stagnating
Decreasing • Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point



EXPORTS OF MAJOR CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS (TIV CONSTANT MILLION USD PER 100,000 POPULATION, 5 YEAR AVERAGE)



STATUS OF **FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES**



POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE/TERRORISM



CORPORATE TAX HAVEN SCORE (BEST 0-100 WORST)

ITRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND	COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	Т
dan	0.4		••	Jordan	9		
sia*	0.0		••	Tunisia	10		
ited ab nirates	1.1	•	••	United Arab Emirates	6	•	
geria	0.0	•	• •	Algeria	10	•	
lorocco*	0.0		• •	Morocco	11		
man	0.1	•	• •	Oman	9	•	
ebanon*	0.0		• •	Lebanon	7		
gypt	0.0		••	Egypt	10		
(atar	0.2		••	Qatar	9		
Saudi Arabia	0.0	•	••	Saudi Arabia	7	•	
Kuwait*	0.0		• •	Kuwait	9		
iraq*	0.0		• •	Iraq	10	•	
Bahrain*	0.0		• •	Bahrain	9		
ibya*	0.0		••	Libya	10		
Mauritania*	0.0		• •	Mauritania	10		
Djibouti*	0.0		••	Djibouti	9		
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	•	••	Syrian Arab Republic	10	•	
Sudan*	0.0		••	Sudan	7		
/emen*	0.0		••	Yemen	9		
Comoros*	0.0		••	Comoros	6		
Somalia*	0.0		••	Somalia	6		
Palestine	NA		••	Palestine	9		

Source: Stockholm Peace Research Institute Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

Source: UNOHCHR Reference year: 2020 Trends years: NA

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	-0.3		7
Tunisia	-0.6		7
United Arab Emirates	0.6	•	↑
Algeria	-0.9		\rightarrow
Morocco	-0.3		→
0man	0.4		4
Lebanon	-1.6		\rightarrow
Egypt	-1.2		\rightarrow
Qatar	0.7		1
Saudi Arabia	-0.7	•	4
Kuwait	0.2		1
Iraq	-2.5		4
Bahrain	-0.6	•	7
Libya	-2.5		4
Mauritania	-0.8		4
Djibouti	-0.3		\rightarrow
Syrian Arab Republic	-2.7	•	→
Sudan	-1.8		→
Yemen	-2.7		→
Comoros	-0.3		4
Somalia	-2.5		4
Palestine	-2.0S	•	→

Source: World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators) Reference year: 2020 Trends years: 2015 - 2020

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan*	0.0		• •
Tunisia*	0.0		• •
United Arab Emirates	98.3	•	••
Algeria*	0.0		••
Morocco*	0.0		• •
0man*	0.0		• •
Lebanon	72.8		••
Egypt*	0.0		••
Qatar*	NA		• •
Saudi Arabia*	0.0	•	••
Kuwait*	0.0		••
$Iraq^*$	0.0		••
Bahrain*	NA		••
Libya*	0.0		• •
Mauritania*	0.0		••
Djibouti*	0.0		••
Syrian Arab Republic*	0.0	•	••
Sudan*	0.0		• •
Yemen*	0.0		• •
Comoros*	0.0		••
Somalia*	0.0		••
Palestine	NA		••

Source: Tax Justice Network Reference year: 2019 Trends years: NA

● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavai	able
↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement > Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing •• Data unav	ailable

* Imputed data point

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org





STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (WORST 0-100 BEST)



GOVERNMENT HEALTH AND EDUCATION SPENDING (% GDP)

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	62.0		7
Tunisia	64.1		7
United Arab Emirates	59.7	•	↑
Algeria	55.1		1
Morocco	59.0		\rightarrow
Oman	58.5		1
Lebanon	51.9		1
Egypt	74.1		4
Qatar	63.0		1
Saudi Arabia	63.4	•	↑
Kuwait	64.2		↑
Iraq	34.8		+
Bahrain	54.5		
Libya	21.4	•	4
Mauritania	48.1		1
Djibouti	36.6		7
Syrian Arab Republic	26.5	•	71
Sudan	39.2		\rightarrow
Yemen	36.8		4
Comoros	NA		• •
Somalia	19.6		7
Palestine	70.4		↑

Source: World Bank Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2016 - 2019

COUNTRY	VALUE	RATING	TREND
Jordan	6.9		4
Tunisia	10.8		↑
United Arab Emirates	NA	•	••
Algeria	8.4		4
Morocco	7.4	•	→
0man	8.6		4
Lebanon	6.6		→
Egypt	5.2		1
Qatar	4.6	•	4
Saudi Arabia	9.1	•	4
Kuwait	8.2		↑
Iraq	NA		• •
Bahrain	4.8		4
Libya	6.1		• •
Mauritania	3.5		4
Djibouti	4.8	•	4
Syrian Arab Republic	6.7	•	••
Sudan	3.2		4
Yemen	5.6		• •
Comoros	3.0	•	4
Somalia	NA		• •
Palestine	NA		••

Source: UNESCO Reference year: 2019 Trends years: 2015 - 2018



[●] SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Data unavailable ↑On track or maintaining SDG achievement >Moderately improving → Stagnating ◆Decreasing •• Data unavailable

^{*} Imputed data point

PART 5

Methodology



Part 5. Methodology

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard report assesses the progress of the 22 Arab countries on the 17 SDGs and identifies areas where additional effort is needed. The report is an update to the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard and uses the most up-to-date data available for 110 indicators. This section provides an overview of the report methodology for indicator and data selection, normalization and aggregation and for generating indications on trends. Raw data and additional data tables are available online and in the appendix.

The SDG Index overall score and 'scores by goal' can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same indicators are used for all 22 Arab countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings and scores may be due to small differences in the aggregate score and could be different from the SDG Index global report.

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of countries' performance by SDGs to identify priorities for action. The 'traffic light' color scheme (green, yellow, orange and red) illustrates a country's current status for a particular goal. A green rating denotes SDG achievement and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.



The SDG Trends Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030 based on recent past performance for a given indicator. Indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level to give a trend indication of how the country is progressing in the goal overall.

To ensure pertinence to the Arab region, several methodological changes have been made to the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard relative to the global SDG Index and Dashboards:

 An additional 29 indicators fill gaps and capture issues of particular interest to the Arab region context.

- A number of indicators from the global Sustainable Development Report (SDR) were removed due to insufficient data coverage (see Table 5).
- For Arab region-specific indicators, the same methodology was used to create the upper bound as in the global Sustainable Development Report.

Direct comparisons between the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index with other editions of the Arab Index or the SDR are not recommended as a number of changes were introduced in the 2022 edition to ensure the best balance between up-to-date data, data quality and data coverage.



5.1 Comparison between the 2022 and 2019 SDG **Index Arab Region and Global Editions**

Table 4: Changes in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	Indicator changed by its original data source to "Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)"
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	IHME data imputations no longer used
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	Replaced by SDR 2021 indicator - "Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)"
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	Included – Data availability for the Arab region improved
12	Total municipal solid waste generated (kgs/year/capita)	Replaced with SDR 2021 indicator "Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)"
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Indicator name changed to "Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)"
13	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita)	Indicator name changed to "Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)"
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	Included – Data availability for the Arab region improved
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Included – Data availability for the Arab region improved
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	Introduced in SDR 2020 indicator "Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)"
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	Replaced with SDR 2021 indicator "Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)"
17	Statistical capacity score	Replaced by SDR 2021 indicator "Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)"

5.2 Comparison between the 2022 Arab **Region SDG Index and the Sustainable Development Report 2021**

The 2022 Arab Region SDG Index contains a total of 110 indicators, of which 81 indicators originate from the 2021 SDR. Changes made to the indicators included from the 2021 SDR are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Changes in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index Compared to the SDR 2021

SDG	Indicator	Change
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	Change in threshold (green lowered from 98 to 95)
4	Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, both sexes (%)	Change in threshold (red lowered from 85 to 80)
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	Change in threshold (green raised from 70 to 75)
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	Retained from previous global SDR editions
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
14	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	Change in threshold (green raised from 2 to 0)
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Excluded (insufficient coverage for the Arab region)

5.3 Data Selection

Indicator Selection Criteria

Where possible, the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator, and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are included. These include metrics published in peer-reviewed literature in addition to major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.¹

Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for each SDG.

1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:

The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.

2. Statistical adequacy: The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.

- **3. Timeliness:** The indicators selected are up-to-date and published on a reasonably prompt schedule.
- 4. Data quality: Data had to be harmonized according to international standards, whether derived from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or international organisations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed publications or academia.
- 5. Coverage: Data had to be available for at least 75% of the Arab Region countries with a national population greater than 1 million. Two countries (Comoros and Djibouti) were excluded in the indicators selection process because data tend to be scarce for these countries, which in turn makes it more difficult to include new indicators given the precise data coverage requirement. In addition, Palestine was not considered in the indicator selection process due to low data availability for the country (65% of indicators currently included in the Arab SDG Index). In other words, for inclusion, an indicator had to provide recent data for at least 15 out of the 19 other Arab countries. Exceptions to this rule are listed in Table 6.

¹⁻ For more information on indicator selection, please refer to the 2019 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard, Part 5. Methodology (page 116).



Table 6: Indicators Included in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index despite Lower Data Coverage

SDG	Indicator	Justification
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Importance for SDG 1
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	Importance for SDG 1
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	For consistency with the 2019 Arab SDG Index
10	Palma ratio	Importance for SDG 10
16	Property rights	For consistency with the 2019 Arab SDG Index
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Relevance to the region.
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	Relevance to the region.

Missing Data and Imputations

The purpose of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, no imputation or modeling for any missing data was conducted. A few exceptions were considered for the following variables, many of which would otherwise not have been included because of excessive missing data:

SDG 5: Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49): Modelled estimates from the UN Population Division were imputed for countries with missing empirical data points.

SDG 10: Gini coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100): The World Bank Gini coefficients for were imputed for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings Institute.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the Arab Region SDG Index, missing goal scores were imputed using the regional mean. Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the Index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles.

Since the Arab Region SDG Index compares countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The Index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In this report, only one country (Palestine) out of the 22 countries in the Arab region could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability (65%). Although Palestine is not ranked in the Index, more detailed information about the country is available in its respective country profile and dashboard.

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download from: www.ArabSDGIndex.com



5.4 Index Method

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised three steps identical to the 2019 Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report: (1) excluding extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescaling the data to ensure comparability across indicators; and (3) aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. For more details on the steps followed and the Index method used for the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards, please refer to the 2019 Arab region Index and Dashboard Report.

5.5 Dashboard Method (Thresholds, Normalization, Aggregation)

The Arab Region SDG Dashboards use the same data as the Arab Region SDG Index after exclusion and rescaling. Additional quantitative limits were introduced for each indicator to group countries in a 'traffic light' table. The overall dashboard ratings are based on the two indicators on which a country performed worst.

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, four bands were considered. The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e. the upper bound) and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The upper and lower bounds are the same as for the Index described previously.

Thresholds

Thresholds have been established through the global edition report using statistical techniques and various rounds of consultations with experts. For global indicators retained for the Arab Region SDG Dashboards, the green and red thresholds always remained the same as they equates to goal achievement, with four exceptions (see Table 5). For the Arab region indicators, thresholds, both red and green, were retained from the 2019 Arab region report. These thresholds were established based on a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts.²

All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries. This approach for more granularity of performance levels between countries and serves as a useful benchmarking tool for Arab countries.

A full list of the thresholds used in the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards is presented in Appendix 3.

Weighting and Aggregation

The purpose of the Arab Region SDG
Dashboards is to highlight those SDGs that
require particular attention in each country
and therefore should be prioritised for early
action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards,
the issues discussed above for weighting and
aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (frequently

²⁻ For more information on the indicator selection and thresholds please refer to the 2019 Arab Region Index and Dashboard Report.



referred to as the 'substitutability' or 'compensation' issue). As a result, the Arab Region SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where o corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ('red threshold'), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ('green threshold'), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the 'yellow/orange' threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

Afterwards, the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst was taken to identify the rating for the goal. The added rule was applied such that in order to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green – otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red. If the country had only one data point under a particular goal, then the color rating for that indicator determined the overall rating for the goal.

If the country had less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal was marked 'grey'.

5.6 Trends

Estimates using historic data reveal how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether - if continued into the future - this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2015-2030) is calculated and compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2015–2020). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (figure 12). Figure 13 illustrates the methodology graphically.3

Since projections are based on past growth rates, over several years, a country may have observed a decline in performance over the past year (for instance due to the impact of COVID-19) but still be considered as being on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes over time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, with less emphasis on annual changes that may be cyclical or temporary.



³⁻ For detailed information on trends, please refer to the SDR 2021 report

Figure 12: The Four-Arrow System for Denoting SDG Trends



Decreasing

Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction



Stagnating

Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



Moderately improving

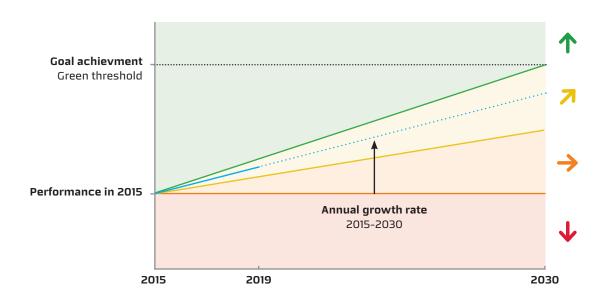
Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



On track or Maintaining SDG achievement

Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold

Figure 13: Graphic Representation of the SDG Trends Methodology



Appendix I. Indicator Descriptions

SDG	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Link	Description
1	Poverty head- count ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2021	World Data Lab	http://worldpoverty.io/	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty head- count ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	2021	World Data Lab	http://worldpoverty.io/	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$3.20 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.



1	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2019	UNDP (Hu- man De- velopment Data)/ILO data	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	Proportion of employed people who live on less than US\$3.20 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day, expressed as a percentage of the total employed population ages 15 and older. Original source: ILOSTAT database, www. ilo.org/ilostat.
2	Prevalence of undernour-ishment (% population)	2018	FAO	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements over a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17%. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank 2019) with missing data.

2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-forage) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2018	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.STNT.ZS	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of stunting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2018	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WAST.ZS	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2016	WHO	http://apps.who.int/ gho/data/view.main. CTRY2450A?lang=en	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.



2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2018	FAO	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/AG.YLD.CREL.KG	Cereal yield, measured as tons per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing. The source data was converted from kg/ha to t/ha.
2	Sustain- able Nitrogen Management Index	2015	Zhang and Davidson (2016)	https://www.nature.com/ articles/nature15743	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one- dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).
2	Human Tro- phic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2017	Bonhom- meau et al. (2013)	https://doi.org/10.1073/ pnas.1305827110	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2017	WHO	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.STA.MMRT	The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2019	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.DYN.NMRT	The number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2019	UNICEF et. al.	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT	The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2019	WHO	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.TBS.INCD	The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2019	UNAIDS	http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/	Number of new HIV infections among uninfected populations expressed per 1000 uninfected population in the year before the period.
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=3.4.1	The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).



3	Age- standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO	https://unstats.un.org/ sdgs/indicators/ database/?indicator=3.9.1	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2019	WHO	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.STA.TRAF.P5	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	2019	WHO	http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688	Average number of years that a person can expect to live in full health by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and nonfatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2018	UNDESA	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT	The number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15-19.
3	Births attend- ed by skilled health per- sonnel (%)	2015	UNICEF	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.STA.BRTC.ZS	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recom- mended vac- cines (%)	2019	WHO and UNICEF	http://data.unicef.org/child-health/immunization.html	Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infant children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles).
3	Universal Health Cov- erage Tracer Index (0-100)	2017	IWHO	http://ghdx.healthdata. org/record/global-burden- disease-study-2017-gbd- 2017-health-related- sustainable-development- goals-sdg	Coverage of essential health services, as defined by 9 tracer interventions and risk-standardized death rates from 32 causes amenable to personal healthcare.
3	Subjective Wellbe- ing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2020	Gallup	https://analytics.gallup.com/SignIn/Default.aspx	Subjective self- evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	2019	World Bank (World De- velopment Indicators)	https://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.STA.DIAB.ZS	Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.
3	Age-stan- dardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2019	WHO	https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/mental-health/suicide-rates	The age-standardized mortality rate is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the WHO standard population.



4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2019	UNESCO	http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (Under Education > Participation > enrollment ratios : Net enrollment rate by level of education)	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	2018	UNESCO	http://data.uis.unesco.org/ (Under Education > Literacy : Literacy rate)	The percentage of youth, aged between 15-24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2019	UNESCO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4	Gross enrollment ratio, pre- primary (% of preschool-age children)	2020	UNESCO	http://data.uis.unesco.org	Total enrollment in a given level of education (pre-primary, primary, secondary or tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for the same level of education.

	School enroll-	2012	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/	The ratio of total
4	ment, tertiary (% gross)	2019	(World Bank (World De- velopment Indicators)	indicator/se.ter.enrr	enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.
4	Harmonized Test Scores	2020	World Bank (Human Capital Index)	https://datacatalog.world- bank.org/dataset/human- capital-index	The database harmonizes scores across major international student achievement testing programs measured in TIMMS-equivalent units, where 300 is minimal attainment and 625 is advanced attainment. Most recent estimates as of 2020 are used.
5	Demand for family plan- ning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2019	UNDESA	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/popula-tion/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2019.shtmlhttp://www.un.org/en/development/desa/popula-tion/theme/family-plan-ning/cp model.shtml	The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.
5	Estimated demand for family plan- ning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)		UNDESA	http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/popula-tion/theme/family-plan-ning/cp model.shtml	The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.



5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	2019	UNDESA	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data (education > mean years of schooling)	The number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrollment rates persist throughout their life. The ratio was calculated as: mean years of schooling (female) / mean years of schooling (male).
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	2019	ILO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.FM.ZS	Modelled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men. The ratio was calculated as: labor force participation rate (female) / labor force participation (male)
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2020	IPU	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS	The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/ male (2017 PPP \$)	2019	UNDP (Human Development Data)	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	Ratio of female to male wages; female and male shares of economically active population and gross national income (in 2017 purchasing power parity terms).

				1	
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	2020	UNICEF	https://data.unicef.org/	Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15.
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	2020	World Bank from Inter- Parliamen- tary Union (IPU). Women in Politics.	https://databank.worldbank. org/indicator/SG.GEN.MNST. ZS?id=2ddc971b&report name=Gender Indicators Report&populartype=series	Women in ministerial level positions is the proportion of women in ministerial or equivalent positions (including deputy prime ministers) in the government. Prime Ministers/Heads of Government are included when they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-Presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are excluded.
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	2019	World Bank	http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	The mandatory minimum number of calendar days that legally must be paid by the government, the employer or both. It refers to leave related to the birth of a child that is only available to the mother; it does not cover parental leave that is available to both parents.
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2017	JMP	https://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.H2O.BASW.ZS	The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.



6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2017	JMP	https://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SH.STA.BASS.ZS	The percentage of the population using an at least basic sanitation service, that is, an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2017	FAO	https://unstats.un.org/ sdgs/indicators/ database/?indicator=6.4.2	Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2018	EPI	http://epi.yale.edu/	The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.

6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2013	Lenzen et al. (2013)	https://www.sciencedirect. com/science/article/abs/pii/ S0921800913002176	Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	2020	UN DESA/ UN Stats	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	The indicator measures the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in %(%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).



6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	2016	World Bank (World Develop- ment Indi- cators)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WASH. P5?view=chart	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene is deaths attributable to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene focusing on inadequate WASH services per 100,000 population. Death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population. In this estimate, only the impact of diarrhoeal diseases, intestinal nematode infections, and protein-energy malnutrition are taken into account.
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2018	SE4All	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS	The percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2016	SE4All	https://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/EG.CFT.ACCS.ZS	The percentage of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO2 emis- sions from fuel combus- tion / elec- tricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2018	IEA	https://www.iea.org/pub- lications/freepublications/ publication/co2-emissions- from-fuel-combustion- highlights-2016.html	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. This indicator was calculated by dividing national data on Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heat (MtCO2) over Electricity output (TWh).

7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	2019	IEA	https://www.iea.org/data- and-statistics	Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable energy sources (Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Wind, Biofuels & Hydro power) in total electricity generated by all types of energy sources (Fossil Fuels, Renewable Energy & Other Sources). (Hydro power includes generation from pumped-hydro power stations).
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP)) (GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	2019	IEA	https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics	Energy intensity level is the ratio between total energy supply and gross domestic product measured at purchasing power parity. Energy intensity is an indication of how much energy is used to produce one unit of economic output. Lower ratio indicates that less energy is used to produce one unit of output. Note: IEA considers Total energy supply (TES) as production + imports - exports - international marine bunkers - international aviation bunkers ± stock changes.
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	2019	World Bank	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.



8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile- money-service provider (%)	2017	Demirguc- Kunt et al. (2019)	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FX.OWN.TOTL.ZS	The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.
8	Unemploy- ment rate (% total labor force)	2020	ILO	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS	Modeled estimate of the share of the labor force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for people who want to work but are not doing so.
8	Fatal work- related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	2015	Alsamawi et al. (2017)	https://doi.org/10.1016/j. jclepro.2016.12.110	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional inputoutput table.

8	Labor freedom score	2021	The Heritage Foundation	https://www.heritage.org/index/explore	The labor freedom component is a quantitative measure that considers various aspects of the legal and regulatory framework of a country's labor market, including regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory restraints on hiring and hours worked, plus the labor force participation rate as an indicative measure of employment opportunities in the labor market. Seven quantitative sub-factors are equally weighted, with each sub-factor counted as one seventh of the labor freedom component: Ratio of minimum wage to the average value added per worker, Hindrance to hiring additional workers, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees, Legally mandated notice period, Mandatory severance pay, and Labor force participation rate. (https://www.heritage.org/index/pdf/2021/book/02_2021_IndexOfEconomicFreedom_METHODOLOGY.pdf)
---	---------------------	------	-------------------------	--	---



8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	2019	World Bank (World De- velopment Indicators), ILO	http://hdr.undp.org/en/in- dicators/110906	Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.
8	Ease of starting a business score	2020	World Bank (Doing Business)	https://www.doingbusiness. org/en/data/exploretopics/ starting-a-business	Procedures to legally start and formally operate a company (number), time required to complete each procedure (calendar days), cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita), Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)
8	Product concentration index, exports	2020	UNCTAD	https://unctadstat.unctad. org/EN/	Concentration index, also named Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (Product HHI), is a measure of the degree of product concentration. The export concentration index shows to which degree exports of individual economies are concentrated on a few products rather than being distributed in a more homogeneous manner among several products.

9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)	2021	Times Higher Education	https://www.timeshigh- ereducation.com/world- university-rankings/2020/ world-ranking	The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used as a source when available.
9	Population using the internet (%)	2019	ITU	https://www.itu.int/en/ ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/ default.aspx	The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2019	ITU	https://www.itu.int/en/ ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/ default.aspx	The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months via a mobile network.



9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport- related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2018	World Bank	https://lpi.worldbank.org/ international/global	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2018	National Science Foundation	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/IP.JRN.ARTC.SC	The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article. The data are reported per capita.
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2018	UNESCO	http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV. GD.ZS	Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low- income countries that did not report any data for this variable.

9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	2018	IEA/UNSD/ UNIDO	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015 US\$) measures the carbon intensity of the manufacturing economic output, and its trends result from changes in the average carbon intensity of the energy mix used, in the structure of the manufacturing sector, in the energy efficiency of production technologies in each sub-sector, and in the economic value of the various outputs.
10	Palma ratio	2018	OECD & UNDP	http://stats.oecd.org/Index. aspx?DataSetCode=IDD http://hdr.undp.org/en/data	The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	2016	Chandy, L., Seidel B. (2017)	https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/how-much-do-we-really-know-about-in-equality-within-countries-around-the-world/	The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted gini and the adjusted gini as calculated by Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017.
10	Gini (for im- putations)		UNU-WID- ER	https://www.wider.unu.edu/database/world-income-inequality-database-wiid4	



11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 mi-crons of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)	2019	IHME	http://ghdx.healthdata. org/record/global-burden- disease-study-2017-gbd- 2017-health-related- sustainable-development- goals-sdg	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2020	Gallup	https://analytics.gallup.com/SignIn/Default.aspx	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded 'Yes' to the question 'In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?'.
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/ day)	2016	World Bank	https://openknowledge. worldbank.org/han- dle/10986/30317	The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included. Urban population is used as the denominator.

12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/ capita)	2010	Oita et al. (2016)	https://www.nature.com/ ngeo/journal/v9/n2/full/ ngeo2635.html	Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	E-waste gen- erated (kg/ capita)	2019	UNU-IAS	https://i.unu.edu/media/ unu.edu/news/52624/UNU- 1stGlobal-E-Waste-Moni- tor-2014-small.pdf	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.
12	Production- based S02 emissions (kg/ capita)	2012	Zhang et. al. (2017)	https://www.nature.com/ articles/nature21712	SO2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighboring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.



12	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/ capita)	2012	Zhang et. al. (2017)	http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v543/n7647/full/nature21712.html	Net imports of SO2 emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.
12	Production- based nitrogen emissions (kg/ capita)	2010	Oita et al. (2016)	https://www.nature.com/ngeo/journal/v9/n2/full/ngeo2635.html	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.

12	Value real- ization score (Resource Governance Index)	2017	Natural Resource Governance Institute (Resource Governance Index)	https://resourcegovernan-ceindex.org/	Value realization measures the quality of governance around exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) for those countries that have an SOE. In those assessments without a SOE, this component includes only the first three subcomponents. These are the aspects of resource governance that together work to realize public value from a country's oil, gas and minerals, and that protect a country's local environment and communities. Value realization closely maps to precepts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Natural Resource Charter.
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	2019	IEA/OECD	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/ unsdg	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant United States dollars)



12	Compliance with multi- lateral en- vironmental agreements on hazard- ous waste and other chemi- cals (%)	2020	UNEP/UN Stats	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg	Compliance with four multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on hazardous waste and other chemicals: Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol, Rotterdam Convention and Stockholm Convention. Data from 2015–2020. Absence of compliance data for a convention equals to a score 0 for the convention in question.
13	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2019	Global Car- bon Project	https://www.globalcarbon- project.org/carbonbud- get/20/data.htm	Emissions from the combustion and oxidation of fossil fuels and from cement production. The indicator excludes emissions from fuels used for international aviation and maritime transport.
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ / capita)	2015	Lenzen et al. (2020)	Data provided by Malik, A.	CO₂ emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13	People affected by climate- related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2020	EM-DAT	www.emdat.be	The yearly average number of people that have died, been left injured, homeless or in need of basic survival needs due to climate related disasters over a five-year period (2016-2020) per 100,000 population.

13	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/ capita)	2019	UN Com- trade	https://comtrade.un.org/data/	CO₂ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO₂ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2016	Sea around Us	http://www.seaaroundus. org/data/#/search	The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)	https://www.nature.com/ articles/nature11145	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2019	Birdlife Interna- tional et al. (2019)	https://unstats.un.org/ sdgs/indicators/ database/?indicator=14.5.1	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	2020	Ocean Health Index	http://ohi-science.org/ohi-global/download	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens or trash.



14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	2020	Ocean Health Index	http://ohi-science.org/ohi-global/download	The Fisheries sub-goal of the Ocean Health Index assesses the amount of wild-caught seafood harvested and its sustainability for human consumption. The model compares landings with Maximum Sustainable Yield. A score of 100 means the country is harvesting seafood to the ecosystem's production potential in an sustainable manner.
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2016	Sea Around Us	http://www.seaaroundus. org/data/#/search	The percentage of a country's total fish catch, in tons, caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)	https://www.nature.com/ articles/nature11145	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2019	Birdlife Interna- tional et al. (2019)	https://unstats.un.org/ sdgs/indicators/ database/?indicator=15.1.2	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.

15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	2020	IUCN and Birdlife In- ternational	http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=15.5.1	The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2018	UNODC	https://dataunodc.un.org/ crime/intentional-homi- cide-victims	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; e.g. killing in armed conflict.
16	Unsentenced detainees	2018	UNODC	https://dataunodc.un.org/ crime/total-prison-popu- lation	Unsentenced prisoners, as a proportion of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.



16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2020	Gallup	https://analytics.gallup. com/SignIn/Default.aspx	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded 'Yes' to the question 'Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?'.
16	Property Rights (1-7)	2020	World Economic Forum	https://reports.weforum. org/global-competitive- ness-report-2019/down- loads/	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents' answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth regis- trations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	2019	UNICEF	http://data.unicef.org/child- protection/birth-registra- tion.html	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	2020	Transpar- ency In- ternational (2019)	https://www.transparency. org/news/feature/corrup- tion perceptions index 2017	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

16	Children 5-14 years old involved in child labor (%)	2019	UNICEF	http://www.data.unicef. org/child-protection/child- labour.html	The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	2020	Reporters sans fron- tières	https://rsf.org/en/rank- ing/2019	The degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.



16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	2019	World Bank (SDGs)	https://databank.worldbank. org/source/sustainable-de- velopment-goals-(sdgs)#	Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties, usually involving armed forces. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. All deaths-military as well as civilian-incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	2018	UNDP (Hu- man De- velopment Data)/ UNODC	http://hdr.undp.org/en/in-dicators/128306	As per UN-CTS definition, prison population is composed of Persons Held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions. It refers to persons held on a specified day and it should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, for example, persons held pending investigation into their immigration status or foreign citizens without a legal right to stay. Latest year available (2013-2018)

16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	2019	Stockholm Peace Research Institute	http://armstrade.sipri.org/ armstrade/page/values.php	Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in millions. SIPRI TIV figures do not represent sales prices for arms transfers. They should therefore not be directly compared with gross domestic product (GDP), military expenditure, sales values or the financial value of export licences in an attempt measure the economic burden of arms imports or the economic benefits of exports.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2019	Stockholm Peace Research Institute	https://sipri.org/databases/ armstransfers https://www.sipri.org/data- bases/armsindustry	The volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US\$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trendindicator value (TIV), which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	2020		https://indicators.ohchr.org/	Ratification of 11 fundamental International Human Rights Treaties: ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, ICMW, CRC-AC, CRC-SC, ICPED and CRPD.



16	Political stability and absence of violence/ terrorism	2020	World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators)	www.govindicators.org	Measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/ or politically motivated violence, including terrorism.
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	2019	Tax Justice Network	https://corporatetaxhaven-index.org/	The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the value of the worst- performing jurisdiction was retained.
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	2019	World Bank	https://databank.world- bank.org/Statistical- Performance-Indicators- (SPI)/id/c6cc9909	The Statistical Performance Index is a weighted average of the statistical performance indicators that evaluate the performance of national statistical systems. It aggregates five pillars of statistical performance: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2019	UNESCO	https://data.worldbank. org/indicator/SH.XPD. GHED.GD.ZS http://data.worldbank. org/indicator/SE.XPD. TOTL.GD.ZS	Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on health and education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Appendix 2. Trend Indicators

SDG	Indicator	Years Used
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2015 - 2021
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	2015 - 2021
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2015 - 2019
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2015 - 2018
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2013 - 2016
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2015 - 2018
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	2012 - 2015
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2014 - 2017
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2014 - 2017
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015 - 2019
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015 - 2019
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015 - 2019
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2015 - 2019
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	2010 - 2016
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2015 - 2019
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2015 - 2019
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2015 - 2018
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2014 - 2017
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015 - 2019
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	2010 - 2017
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2015 - 2020
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	2015 - 2019
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2015 - 2019
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2015 - 2019
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2014 - 2017
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	2015 - 2019
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	2015 - 2019
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015 - 2020
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	2015 - 2019
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	2015 - 2020
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2014 - 2017
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2014 - 2017
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2010 - 2013
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	2017 - 2020
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2015 - 2018
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2013 - 2016
7	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion/electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2015 - 2018
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2014 - 2017



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2015 - 2020
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	2010 - 2015
8	Labor freedom score	2017 - 2021
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	2015 - 2019
8	Product concentration index, exports	2015 - 2020
9	Population using the internet (%)	2015 - 2019
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2015 - 2019
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2014 - 2018
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2015 - 2018
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2015 - 2018
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	2015 - 2018
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m3$)	2015 - 2019
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015 - 2020
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	2015 - 2019
13	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2015 - 2019
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015 - 2019
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	2015 - 2020
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	2015 - 2020
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2013 - 2016
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015 - 2019
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	2015 - 2020
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2015 - 2018
16	Unsentenced detainees	2015 - 2018
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015 - 2020
16	Property Rights (1-7)	2017 - 2020
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	2015 - 2020
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	2015 - 2020
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	2015 - 2020
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	2016 - 2019
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2015 - 2018



Appendix 3. Thresholds for Indicators

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Red threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2	13
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (% population)	2	13
1	Working poor at PPP\$3.20 a day (% of total employment)	2	13
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.5	15
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	15
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5	10
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10	25
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	1.5
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	0.7
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2 - 3 worst)	2.2	2.4
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	140
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	18
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25	50
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10	75
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2	1
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15	25
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18	150
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.4	16.8
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	80	70
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25	50
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	90
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	80
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80	60
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	5
3	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	3	13
3	Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100 000 population)	5	10
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95	80
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95	80
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90	75
4	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary (% of preschool-age children)	90	50
4	School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	50	25
4	Harmonized Test Scores	500	350
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80	60
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80	60



5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98	75
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	75	50
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40	20
5	Ratio of estimated gross national income per capita, female/male (2017 PPP \$)	0.8	0.6
5	Women (aged 20-24 years) married or in union before age 15 (%)	0	2
5	Proportion of women in ministerial positions (%)	40	20
5	Mandatory paid maternity leave (days)	120	90
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98	80
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95	75
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25	75
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50	15
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	25	50
6	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (%)	80	40
6	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)	1	10
7	Access to electricity (% population)	98	80
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	85	50
7	CO2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	1	1.5
7	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)	60	10
7	Energy intensity (Total energy supply (TES) by GDP (PPP))(GJ/thousand 2015 USD)	3.5	7
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	0	-3
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80	50
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	5	10
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (deaths per 100,000)	1	2.5
8	Labor freedom score	75	50
8	Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	10	20
8	Ease of starting a business score	90	75
8	Product concentration index, exports	0.2	0.6
9	Population using the internet (%)	80	50
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75	40
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	2
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	0.05
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	1
9	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015US\$)	0.2	1
10	Palma ratio	1	1.3
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30	40
10	Gini (for imputations)		

			1
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m3)	10	25
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72	43
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1	2
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5	15
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5	10
12	Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita)	10	30
12	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1	15
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8	50
12	Value realization score (Resource Governance Index)	70	30
12	Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) per capita (constant US\$)	0	400
12	Compliance with multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals (%)	90	50
13	CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2	4
13	CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)	0.5	1
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	100	500
13	CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	100	8000
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5	15
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	1
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	70	60
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	70	60
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7	60
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1	3
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	0.8
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	4
16	Unsentenced detainees	30	50
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	50
16	Property Rights (1-7)	4.5	3
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98	75
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60	40
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	0	10
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	25	50
16	Battle-related deaths (per 100,000 population, average of 5 years)	0	1
16	Prison population (per 100,000 persons)	100	200
16	Imports of major conventional weapons (TIV US\$ million per 100,000 population, 5 year average)	0.2	2.5



16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1	2.5
16	Status of fundamental human rights treaties	11	8
16	Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	0.5	-1
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	60	70
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)	80	50
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10	5

Copyrights

© Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG), Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy (AGDA) and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

This report has been prepared by independent experts of the MBRSG and supported by the SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region (SDGCAR) of the AGDA and the SDSN Secretariat. The views expressed, or results presented, in the report do not necessarily reflect the views of any organisation, agency or programme of the United Nations, the MBRSG, the AGDA, the UAE Government or SDSN Leadership Council Members. The maps in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Any boundaries or names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance.

Experts involved in the production of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard Report were: Moustafa Bayoumi (MBRSG), Mari Luomi (KAPSRC* and MBRSG), Grayson Fuller (UN SDSN), Aisha Al-Sarihi (Middle East Institute, NUS**), Fadi Salem (MBRSG) and Seppe Verheyen (AGDA).

Additional contributions and support were provided by **Engy Shibl** (MBRSG), **Eve de la Mothe Karoubi** (SDSN) and **Shamma Al Dabal** (AGDA).

Fadi Salem (MBRSG) and **Seppe Verheyen** were the project leaders of the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard Report. The Authors would like to express their appreciation to HE Nickolay Mlandenov (AGDA), Dr. Mohammed Al Dhaheri (AGDA), HE Dr. Ali Bin Sebaa Al Marri (MBRSG), Dr. Yasar Jarrar (MBRSG), Prof. Raed Awamleh (MBRSG) and the Policy Research team at MBRSG for their vital support and contributions to the programmatic activities related to the 2022 Arab Region SDG Index & Dashboard Report.

The report should be cited as follows:

Bayoumi, M., Luomi, M., Fuller, G., and AlSarihi, A. 2022, with Salem, F. and Verheyen,
S. Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboard
Report 2022. Dubai, Abu Dhabi and New York:
Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government,
Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy and UN
Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

The Mohammed bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG), Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy (AGDA) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) reserve all intellectual property and copyright in this report.

Design and Layout by Tabeer
For interactive visualization of the 2022 SDGs
Index and Dashboard, or to download a copy of
the dataset and the latest edition of the report,
please visit: www.ArabSDGIndex.com
To contact the 2022 Arab Region Index
& Dashboard Report team,
email: sustainability.research@mbrsg.ae

^{**} National University of Singapore

About Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government (MBRSG)

The Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government (formerly Dubai School of Government) is a research and teaching institution focusing on public policy in the Arab world. Established in 2005 under the patronage of HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai, in cooperation with the Harvard Kennedy School, MBRSG aims to promote good governance through enhancing the region's capacity for effective public policy.

Toward this goal, the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government also collaborates with regional and global institutions in delivering its research and training programs. In addition, the School organizes policy forums and international conferences to facilitate the exchange of ideas and promote critical debate on public policy in the Arab world. The School is committed to the creation of knowledge, the dissemination of best practice and the training of policy makers in the Arab world. To achieve this mission, the School is developing strong capabilities to support research and teaching programs, including:

- · applied research in public policy and management;
- master's degrees in public policy and public administration;
- executive education for senior officials and executives; and,
- knowledge forums for scholars and policy makers.

The MBRSG Research Department focuses on the following seven priority policy areas:

- 1. Future Government and Innovation
- 2. Education Policy
- 3. Health Policy
- 4. Public Leadership
- 5. Social Policy, Wellbeing and Happiness
- 6. Sustainable Development Policy
- 7. Economic Policy

For more information on research at the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government, please visit: http://www.mbrsg.ae/home/research.aspx

About Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy (AGDA)

AGDA is a globally recognized diplomatic center of excellence in Abu Dhabi, UAE. It delivers accredited academic programmes and high-impact executive training to develop future diplomats, as well as the government and business leaders of tomorrow. AGDA brings together an intellectual community from the world of diplomacy, academia and research. As a respected and evolving regional think tank, AGDA produces research that advances knowledge and capabilities relevant to the UAE's foreign policy objectives. The Academy is a producer of leading resources, including indices and publications. Learn more at: http://agda.ac.ae/

About Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) mobilizes scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector to support practical problem solving for sustainable development at local, national, and global scales. The SDSN has been operating since 2012 under the auspices of the UN Secretary–General. The SDSN is building national and regional networks of knowledge institutions, solution–focused thematic networks, and the SDG Academy, its flagship online education initiative.





@WorldGovSummit

Join the conversation worldgovernmentsummit.org